

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

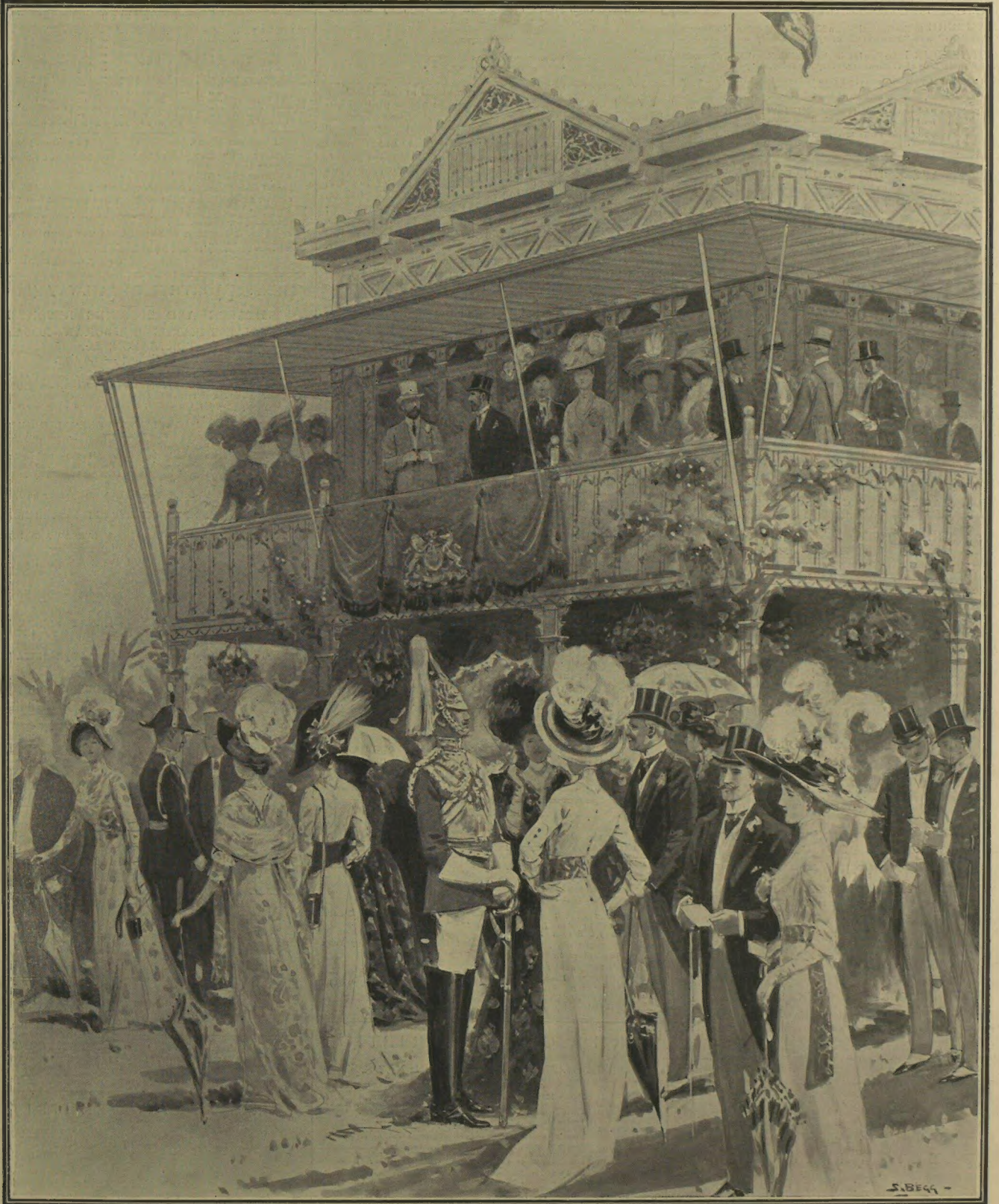
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SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1911.

With Photogravure Supplement: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. SIXPENCE.

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THE KING AND QUEEN AT A FAMOUS IRISH RACE-MEETING: THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE ROYAL PAVILION AT LEOPARDSTOWN.

On Monday last the King and Queen drove in state from Dublin Castle to Leopardstown racecourse, where, in the Club enclosure, a brilliant and distinguished throng had gathered. There was a record crowd, which greeted the royal procession with enthusiastic cheers. Their Majesties watched the races from the royal pavilion, where the Queen remained all the afternoon, though the King went down into the paddock to see his trainer and jockey before the start for the Visitors' Plate, for which his horse Devil's Dyke was the favourite.

Unhappily, it only came in second, much to the disappointment of the onlookers; and the same ill-luck befell the King's other horse, Mirabeau. In our Drawing his Majesty, who wore a grey frock-suit and grey top-hat, is seen on the balcony of the royal pavilion. From left to right the figures are the King, Lord Aberdeen, Lady Aberdeen, and the Queen, who was wearing a white gown and a hat trimmed with ostrich-feathers. Further to the right, round the corner, may be noted the Duke of Connaught.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

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FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

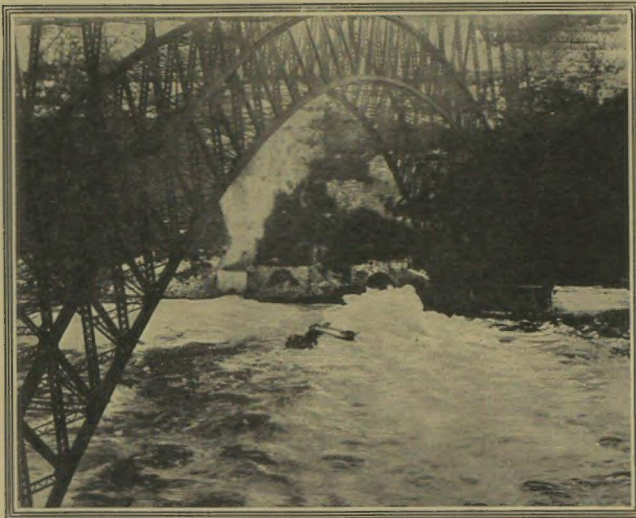


Photo. Grantham Bain.

AN AMAZING FEAT OF AEROPLANING: LINCOLN BEACHEY SWOOPING UNDER NIAGARA FALLS BRIDGE.

One of the most risky and exciting aeroplane flights ever made was that on June 23 by Mr. Lincoln Beachey, in his biplane, through the gorge of the Niagara river and under the bridge, over the Horseshoe Falls, down to the Whirlpool Rapids and up the wooded cliffs to the Canadian side of the river. While going at fifty miles an hour he lowered his planes and dipped under the Niagara steel arch bridge, hardly thirty feet above the foam, and sped onwards to the Falls. Beachey is one of the pioneer aeronauts of America. He first experimented with dirigible balloons, and later he adopted the aeroplane.



Photo. Transfus.

HAIL TO THE VICTOR! WELCOMING BEAUMONT, THE WINNER OF THE EUROPEAN AIR-RACE AT VINCENNES.

The great European Circuit Air-Race ended on Friday last week, with the victory of Beaumont (Lieutenant Conneau, of the French navy), who descended triumphantly at the "winning post" on the manoeuvre ground at Vincennes, near Paris, at half-past eight in the morning. He was rapturously received amid scenes of wild enthusiasm by a large crowd awaiting him, and taken for a motor-car tour of the ground to gratify his admirers. Beaumont, who previously won the Paris-Rome race, covered the 1031 miles of route in a total time of 58 hours 38 minutes. His aeroplaning has brought him £6000 in prizes.

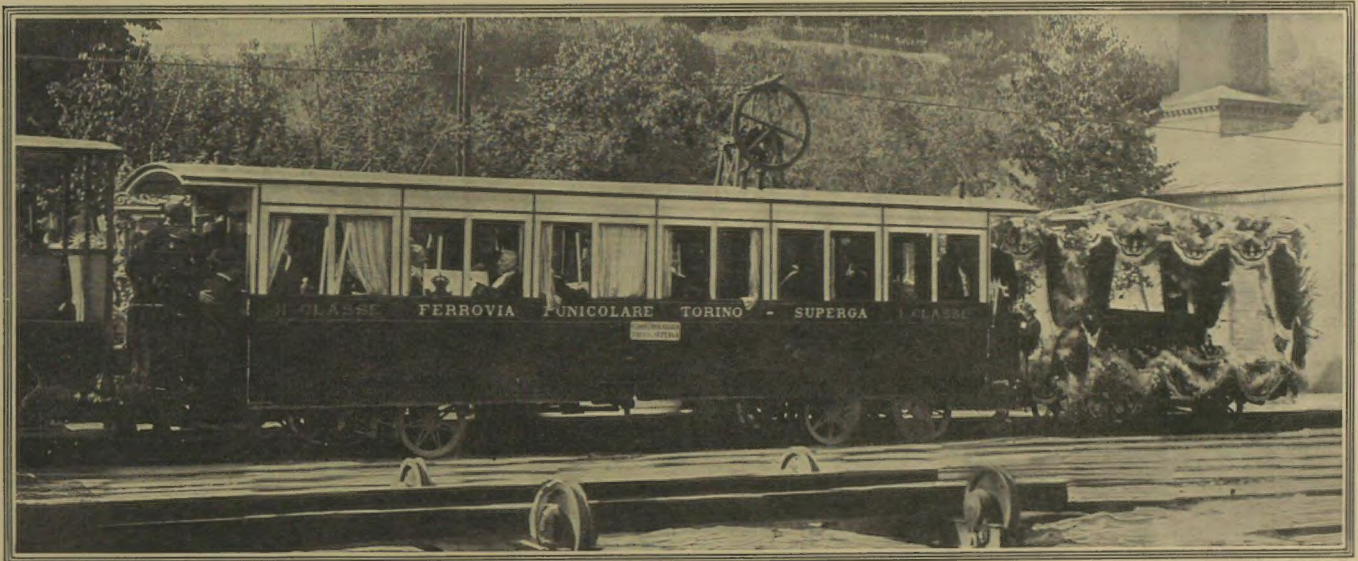


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE PASSING OF A QUEEN: THE FUNERAL TRAIN AT TURIN WITH THE BODY OF QUEEN MARIA PIA.

Queen Maria Pia, the grandmother of the exiled King Manoel of Portugal, was laid to her rest in Italy, where she died and where she was born, a Princess of the House of Savoy. Her nephew, the King of Italy, and the Queen, attended the funeral at Turin, the service being held in the church of the Gran Madre di Dio; after which the coffin was conveyed by the funicular railway to the Superga, the Royal Mortuary Church, for the remains to be finally deposited there.

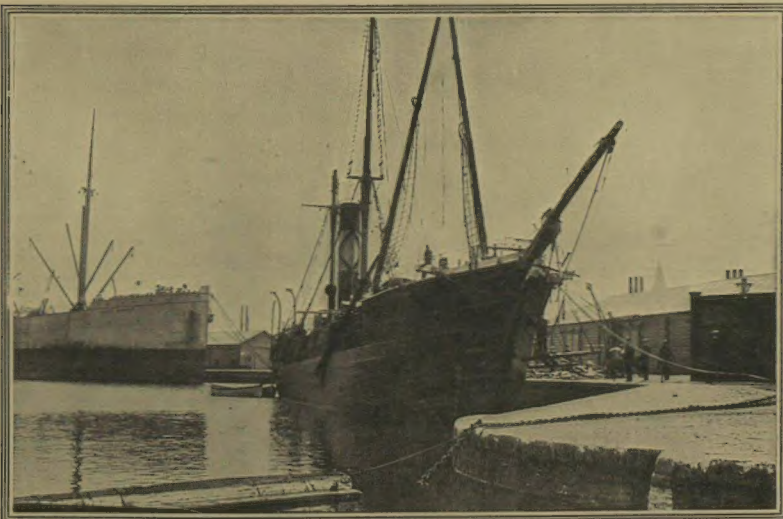


Photo. Record Press.

THE ANTARCTIC FOR AUSTRALIA: DR. MAWSON'S SHIP, THE "AURORA," GETTING READY.

Four expeditions to the South Pole have lately been arranged: the Scott and Amundsen expeditions already at work; Captain Shirase's Japanese expedition, since returned; and the Australasian expedition led by Dr. Douglas Mawson, which is to set off this autumn. Dr. Mawson, who has been in London to raise funds for and organise details of his expedition, was a member of Sir Ernest Shackleton's last expedition. He holds strong views that the Antarctic territory should come within Australia's sphere of influence. Our illustration shows his ship, the "Aurora," getting ready for her venture.



Photo. Silk.

THE NEWEST DREADNOUGHT "HERCULES" SUPERIMPOSED TURRET GUNS.

The battleship "Hercules," our newest Dreadnought, is a ship of 20,000 tons, mounting 13.5-in. guns. Her chief feature is the mounting of these in superimposed turrets—turrets of varying height, arranged that the pair of guns in the higher turrets can fire over the roof of the lower turrets, and discharge a complete broadside in any direction.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE Editor of *The Illustrated London News* had an excellent score off me the other day when he pointed out that I had reversed the order of the Coronation Procession. I can only say that I got it exactly from the precise assertions of a newspaper. Perhaps I should have known better than to trust a newspaper, being a journalist myself. There seems nothing to be done but to have the Coronation over again, so as to harmonise it with this periodical. But it gives me also an excuse for referring to one of the many echoes of the event.

I see there is a movement in many influential quarters for cutting out the best verse of the National Anthem. This is very typical of many of our "reforms" that arise out of a sense of refinement and not out of a sense of right. When I say the best verse, I mean the one that confounds the tricks of all the enemies of the State. And I call it the best verse because, in a work that no one particularly praises or preserves for literary reasons, it is the most quaintly national, the most unique, the most sincere and vigorous, and by far the most democratic. One does not hold up "God Save the King" as a poem like the "Mariners of England," any more than one holds up the picture of John Bull as something beautiful and well proportioned, like the St. George of Donatello. The thing is a patriotic curiosity; and the most curious and patriotic part of it is exactly the part that these people want to cut out. And, ethically, it is excellent.

Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,

may not be very good poetry, but it is very good, sound Christian morals. If there are any knavish tricks, I hope we all pray they may be frustrated. And as for confounding politics, a good many of us have been in sympathy with the idea ever since we made a study of the ways of the confounded politicians. The poem does not define the people denounced, except in so far that they are the enemies of the King, who is in all such symbolic songs made a symbol of the commonwealth. I happen to think that the King's worst enemies often sit at his own Council-board, and that England's worst invaders and destroyers often have the high places in the senate (to avoid misunderstanding, I will not say in the synagogue); but all this does not prevent me from singing the anthem with heartiness and relish.

What the refined people (confound their knavish tricks!) will not see is that, if you are loyal to anything and wish to preserve it, you must recognise that it has or might have enemies; and you must hope that the enemies will fail. The real insolence, if there were any, would lie in saying "God save the King"—in calling the Universal and Eternal to take care of a particular tribal chief on a trivial little island. But undoubtedly, if you have a right to ask God to save him, you have a right to ask God to frustrate those

who seek to destroy him: the two sentences simply mean the same thing. The oblivion of so obvious a fact is only a part of that foolish forgetfulness of the real ethics of fighting which is equally perilous to-day, whether it takes its Jingo or its Pacifist form. Not only is the army the chief business of our processions; but processions seem to be considered the chief business of the army. From no point of view ought armaments to be ornaments. I have no

that arrogant etiquette that keeps the scabbard when it has thrown away the sword. And among the results of this masquerade style of militarism is a neglect of the most naked and structural principles of fighting.

Nothing is baser in our time than the idea that we can have special enthusiasms for things, so long as they are secure, without pledging ourselves to uphold them if they are ever in peril. You cannot have a devotion that is not a boundary. You cannot have a boundary that is not a barricade. If you do not think mankind a sacred brotherhood to be everywhere saluted and saved, then do not say so. But if you do say so, then you must certainly be ready to save it from sharks or tigers, from monsters or from microbes. If you do not think your nation a solid entity and a holy soil, then do not call it your nation. But if you do, you must admit that it might be as much hated by others as it is loved by you. If it is really individual, it is just as likely to be hated as it is to be loved.

There is another obvious moral ground upon which we should continue to "confound their politics." The refined people (confound, etc.) seem to think that there is something unpleasant and profane about making a war religious. I should say that there ought to be no war except religious war. If war is irreligious, it is immoral. No man ought ever to fight at all unless he is prepared to put his quarrel before that invisible Court of Arbitration with which all religion is concerned. Unless he thinks he is vitally, eternally, cosmically in the right, he is wrong to fire off a pocket-pistol. If he does think he is in the right, he is surely justified in praying that the right may prevail. The separation between war and the Church, like the separation between business and the Chapel, would only mean that the religion would grow much too thin, while the cynicism would grow much too fat. It would be a good thing if religion thought a little more about this world—and if politics thought a little more about the other.

And lastly, no one seems to notice that this verse of the National Anthem (if my memory serves me right) is the only one that contains the popular note of comradeship as well as the popular note of conflict. I quote from memory, but I think the verse runs—

O Lord, our God, arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall.
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks;
On Thee our hopes we fix:
God save us all.

It is the only verse that begins with something like fine Biblical diction, as of a whirlwind rising. It is the only verse that ends with a universal and democratic benediction. I do not wonder that the Moderns want it removed.

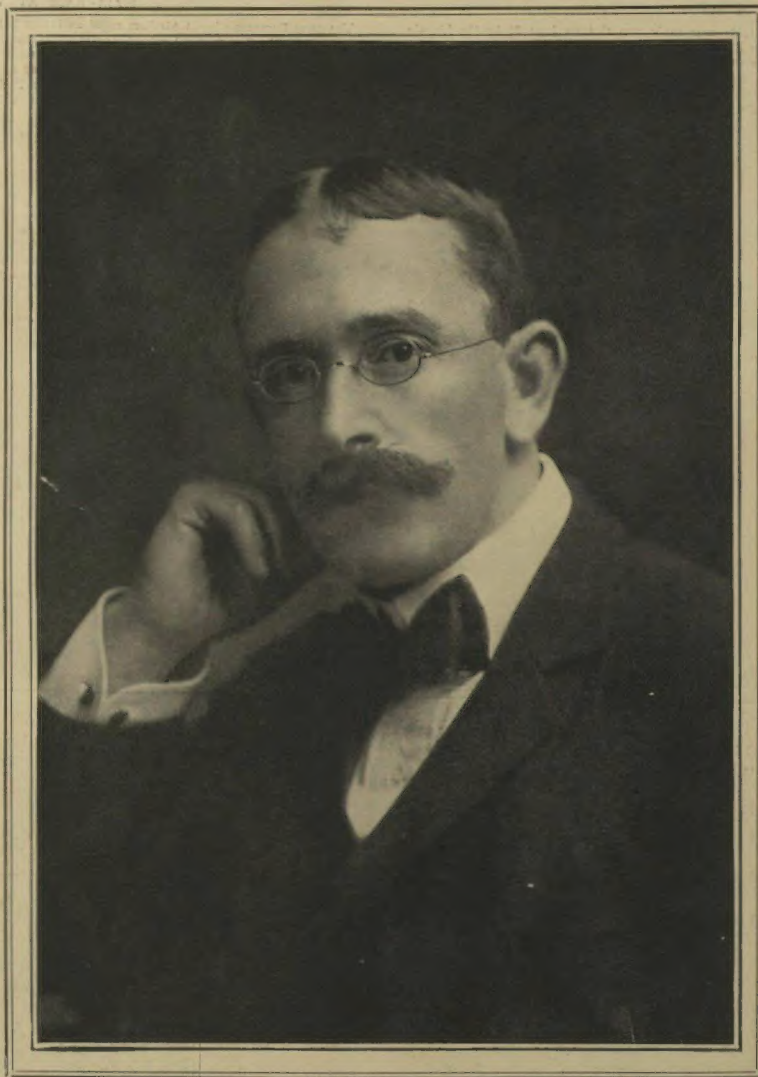


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S DISTINGUISHED PRO-CONSULS: THE LATE SIR ELDON GORST, K.C.B.

LORD CROMER'S SUCCESSOR AS "BRITISH AGENT" IN EGYPT.

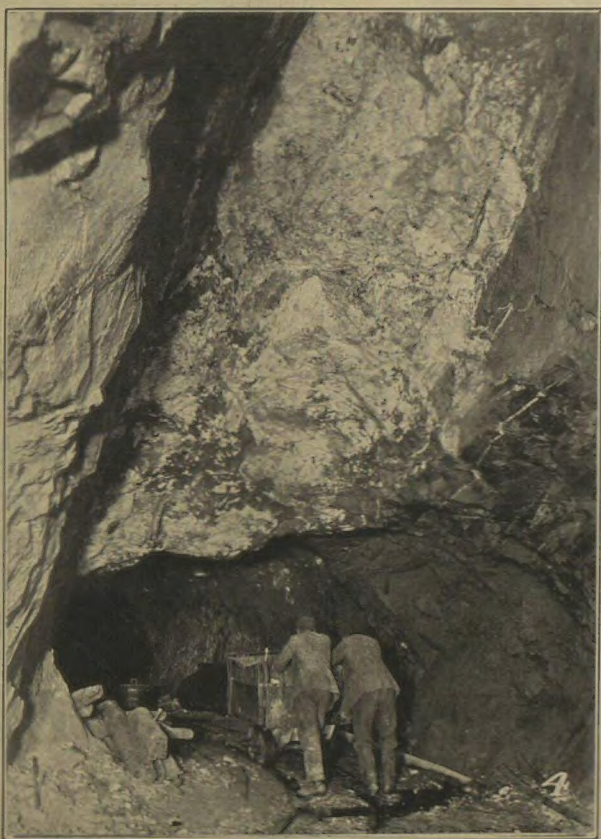
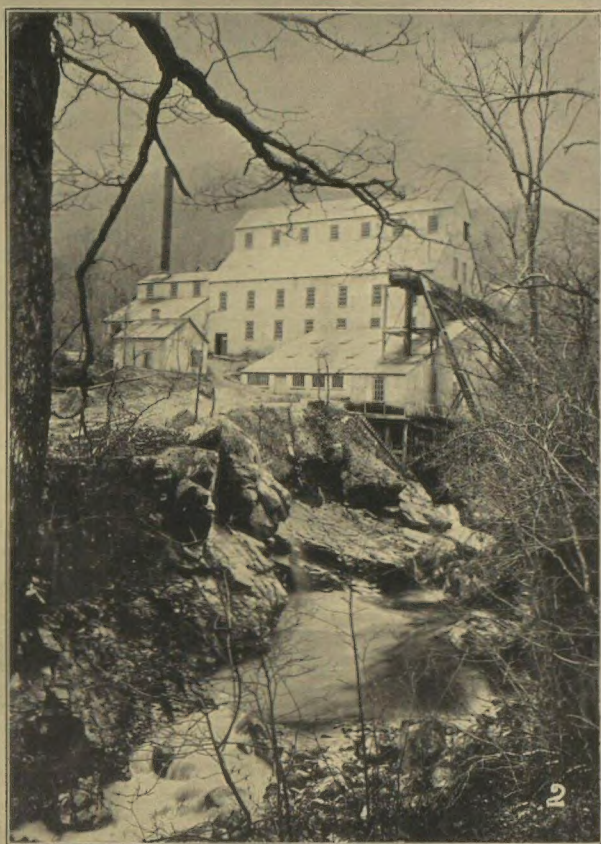
The death of Sir Eldon Gorst, after a long and trying illness, took place early on Wednesday morning. He was in his fifty-first year, and was the eldest son of the veteran statesman Sir John Gorst. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, Sir Eldon Gorst entered the Diplomatic Service in 1885. Six years later, at the age of twenty-nine, he took up duty at Cairo as Controller of Direct Taxes to the Egyptian Government. It was rapid promotion, which of itself was a proof of his high ability. Under Lord Cromer's direction and personal training Mr. Gorst, as he then was, showed himself possessed of exceptional talents and powers in the direction of financial administration that assured his future career, and led, two years later (in 1894), to his appointment as Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, and, four years after, to that of Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. While holding that post he was knighted, in 1902, having already received from the Khedive the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Mejidieh. In 1904 Sir Eldon Gorst became Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1907 he attained the great prize of his diplomatic career, by becoming the British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, as Lord Cromer's successor. He was married in 1903, and leaves a widow and one daughter.

respect for that chronic war-fever, or love of conquest, which (as the phrase goes) draws the sword and throws away the scabbard. But I have even less respect for

It is the only verse that ends with a universal and democratic benediction. I do not wonder that the Moderns want it removed.

WHERE THE GOLD FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INSIGNIA WAS MINED.

A LITTLE-KNOWN WELSH INDUSTRY: MINING GOLD FOR THE INSIGNIA MADE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INVESTITURE.



1. WHERE THE GOLD FOR THE CHAPLET CAME FROM: THE GWYNFYNYDD MINE—BORING BY AIR ROCK-DRILL IN A SLOPE IN THE OLD MINE.
3. A KLONDYKE SCENE IN WALES: MINERS WASHING GOLD AT ST. DAVID'S MINE.

It probably came as a surprise to most people to hear that the whole of the gold used in making the various pieces of the Prince of Wales's insignia was obtained from Welsh mines in the vicinity of Carnarvon. These are the St. David's Mine, the Gwynfynydd Mine, and the Prince Edward Mine, the only ones producing gold in Wales, and the two last of which are under the control of Mr. Pritchard Morgan. Each mine provided the precious metal for some particular article of the insignia. Thus, the gold for the chaplet was supplied

2. THE GWYNFYNYDD MINE: THE MILLS, WHERE THE QUARTZ IS CRUSHED AND WASHED.
4. THE MINE WHICH SUPPLIED THE GOLD FOR THE VERGE: WHEELING ORE IN A TUNNEL IN THE ST. DAVID'S MINE 500 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE.

by the Gwynfynydd Mine, that for the verge or wand by the St. David's Mine, and that for the ring by the Prince Edward Mine. The total amount of gold supplied weighed about five pounds. The verge, or rod, is about 2 ft. 8 in. long. The design of the ring consists of two Welsh Dragons interlaced. The chaplet is a circlet of gold adorned with pearls and amethysts. The average amount of gold per ton of quartz produced in the Welsh mines is about the same as that in the South African mines.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE PROFESSOR JOHNSTONE STONEY.
A Distinguished Irish Scientist and Astronomer.

Stoney, F.R.S., at the age of eighty-five, was one of the most distinguished Irish scientists and astronomers. For many years he filled the office of Professor of Natural Philosophy in the late Queen's University in Ireland, and for twenty-five years he was the secretary to the University—down to its dissolution in 1872. His scientific publications, in particular on the sun and the planets and their physical constitution, brought him wide fame in scientific circles.

Mr. James Dundas White, the newly elected M.P. (Liberal) for the Tradeston Division of Glasgow, in succession to Mr. A. Cameron Corbett, elevated to the Peerage, was returned by a majority of 1086—nearly 600 less than that of the last election. He sat in the 1906 Parliament for the neighbouring constituency of Dumbartonshire, and officiated as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Lord Pentland, the Scottish Secretary of State. He is a barrister, LL.D., an old Rugby player, and Trinity, Cambridge, graduate, and was born in 1866.

Baron Maurice Arnold de Forest, in addition to being the newly elected M.P. (Liberal) for North West Ham, has the distinction of being a hereditary Baron of the Austrian Empire, authorised by royal license to use his title in the United Kingdom. He was born in 1879, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and holds a commission in the Staffordshire Imperial Yeomanry. He won West Ham last week with a majority of 1031, an increase of 234 on the majority at the General Election last December.

A good and gallant soldier has gone from us in Colonel Tom Price, C.B., of the Victorian Mounted Rifles of Australia, which distinguished corps he commanded for many years. He was one of the first officers selected for a command when hostilities broke out in South Africa, and won his C.B. before the enemy. "Colonel Tom" was noted as a trainer of men, and several of his officers were specially picked out for commands of mounted troops in the field. He was a great leader, and one of the best-known men of the day in Victoria and Queensland.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
MR. J. DUNDAS WHITE, M.P.,
Newly Elected for the Tradeston Division of Glasgow.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

BY the death of Professor G. Johnstone



Photo. Lafayette.
BARON DE FOREST, M.P.,
The Successful Candidate at the Bye-Election in North West Ham.



Photo. Turner.
THE LATE COLONEL THOMAS PRICE, C.B., OF VICTORIA,
One of Australia's Finest Soldiers.



MME. LYDIA LIPKOVSKA,
The new Russian Soprano at Covent Garden.

The opera-loving public had a rare treat in the appearance at Covent Garden on Tuesday, in "Il Segreto di Susanna," of Mme. Lydia Lipkovska, a prima donna whose voice, so wide in its compass and rich in its tone, cannot fail to ensure her popularity in London. From her debut at the Imperial Opera House, St. Petersburg, where her success was so great that the Tsar and Tsaritsa commanded her appearance before them, and presented her with splendid gifts,

Mme. Lipkovska has been the idol of the public wherever she has sung, alike in Russia, in Paris, in America. She has been engaged for four years at Covent Garden.

Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, who died suddenly in Italy



Photo. Nine Forward.
THE LATE QUEEN MARIA PIA OF PORTUGAL,
Grandmother of the Exiled King Manoel.

last week, was the grandmother of the exiled King Manoel and the aunt of the reigning King of Italy, in whose dominions she found refuge when, with the rest of the Portuguese royal family, she had to fly from Lisbon at the Revolution of last October. A daughter of the great Victor Emmanuel of Savoy, in her youth she was one of the most lovely women of her time. Queen Maria Pia was personally popular with the Portuguese, and she reciprocated the affection of the people until the tragic murder of her son, King Carlos, broke her down in body and mind.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. EDWARD DICEY,
A Veteran Author and Journalist.

A distinguished public servant has passed away, at the age of seventy-nine, in the person of Mr. Frederick Ebenezer Baines, C.B., after giving forty years of his working life to the national service in the Post Office. As Surveyor-General of Telegraphs Mr. Baines was concerned in planning and carrying out the existing postal telegraphic system, and as Assistant

Secretary and Inspector-General of Mails he was responsible for forming and developing the Parcel Post system (Inland, Foreign, and Colonial), and the acceleration of the Inland mail service.

Mr. Edward Dicey, who died last week, was born in 1832. He was called to the Bar in 1875, becoming a Bencher of Gray's Inn in 1896—Treasurer in 1903. He was a widely known literary man, however, for nearly fifteen years before being called to the Bar, and he devoted his whole life practically to writing for the Press, foreign politics being his forte. For nineteen years he edited the *Quarterly Review*. Mr. Dicey being a European capitals in



Photo. Chase for Dublin.
CAPTAIN NEVILLE WILKINSON,
Ulster King of Arms.

was a great traveller, there which he was not at home.

Captain Nevile R. Wilkinson, who has taken a prominent part in the State Reception of their Majesties in Ireland and the official ceremonies connected therewith, has held the high office of Ulster King of Arms and Registrar of the Order of St. Patrick since 1908. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, and served in South Africa until invalided home, being present at five general actions. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and an Associate of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers.



SIR W. NOEL HARTLEY, F.R.S.,
Knighted by the King on his Visit to Ireland.

knighthood. Sir Walter Hartley, who is a Fellow of King's College, London, and a former Vice-President of the Institute of Chemistry, is universally known as one of the foremost scientific writers of the time and for his researches in spectro-chemistry.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND; THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE VICEREGAL LODGE, DUBLIN, LAST SATURDAY.

Reading from left to right (front row): The O'Connor Don; the Countess of Granard; the Countess of Mayo; the Earl of Aberdeen; the Queen; the King; the Countess of Aberdeen; the Duke of Connaught; Lady Haddo; Lord Haddo; Mr. Gavin Hamilton; Sir A. Weldon. Second row: Sir Harold Legge; Captain Holt, A.D.C.; Mrs. McMorris; Miss Colthurst; the Earl of Carrick; Mr. Max Green; Hon. Dudley Gordon; Mr. McMorris; Lord Castletown; Lady Weldon; Hon. Mrs. Dudley Gordon; Lord Pirrie; Lady Pirrie; Mr. Bowen Colthurst. In front of all are Masters Tom and Anthony Weldon.

Photo. Lafayette.

INVESTITURE WEEK IN WALES: PLACES AND OBJECTS OF ROYAL INTEREST.

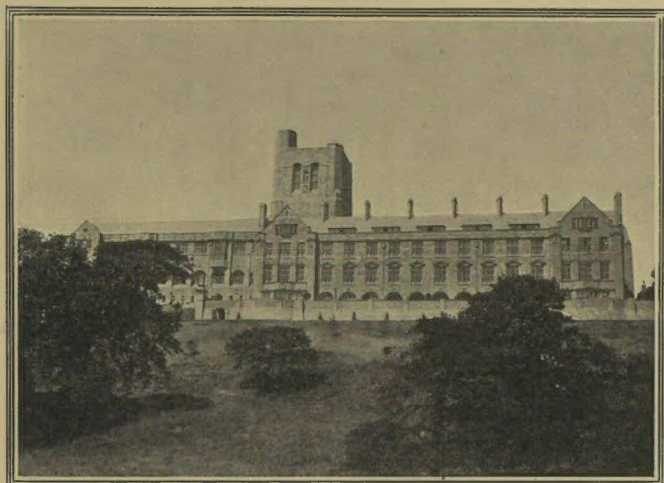


Photo. Topical.

THE SCENE OF THE ROYAL VISIT ON THE 14TH: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR.

The University College of North Wales at Bangor, which the King and Queen arranged to visit on the day after the Investiture at Carnarvon, is, like that at Aberystwith, one of the colleges which compose the University of Wales. The foundation-stone was laid by King Edward on July 9, 1907. It stands on a lofty site dominating the city.

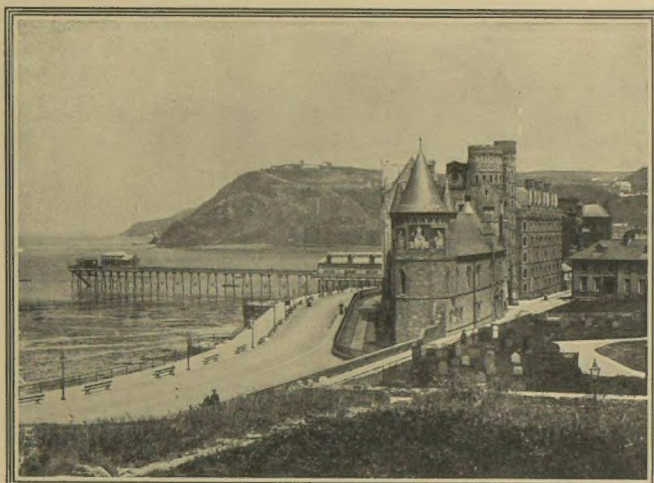


Photo. Topical.

TO BE VISITED BY THEIR MAJESTIES ON THE 15TH: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWITH.

On the 15th the King and Queen are to visit Aberystwith, where the King is to lay the foundation-stone of the new Welsh National Library. Their Majesties will then pay a visit to the University College of Wales, which stands facing the sea. Orders were given to the Second Division of the Home Fleet to be at Aberystwith from the morning of the 13th until the evening of the 15th.



THE WHITE WOLFHOUND: ONE OF THE SPECIAL BANNERS FOR THE INVESTITURE.

The banner is of green silk embroidered on both sides alike in colours proper with a figure of a white wolfhound. The fringe is in gold, green, and white. The banner was made by Messrs. Hobson and Sons, of Tooley Street, S.E., by whose courtesy we reproduce this photograph. They also made the eleven standards used at the Coronation, including those of the Dominions.



SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INVESTITURE: THE THRONES FOR THE KING AND QUEEN.

Three special thrones, for the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales, were made for the Investiture by Messrs. Morris and Co., of Oxford Street, who also prepared the Coronation thrones used in Westminster Abbey. Those for the Welsh ceremony are of oak, and are richly upholstered in green velvet of English make, and on the backs are embroidered the arms and initials respectively of the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales. The thrones are of the handsome cross-shaped Tudor pattern, with bold Celtic carving on the cross-supports and arms. A dragon's head forms the hand-rest.



THE WELSH DRAGON: A SPECIAL BANNER MADE FOR THE INVESTITURE.

This is a white silk banner embroidered on both sides alike, in colours proper, with the Welsh Dragon. The fringe is in gold, green, and white. Like the other banner illustrated on this page it was made by Messrs. Hobson and Sons, of 154 to 164, Tooley Street, London Bridge, who, as mentioned under the other photograph, made eleven special banners for the Coronation.

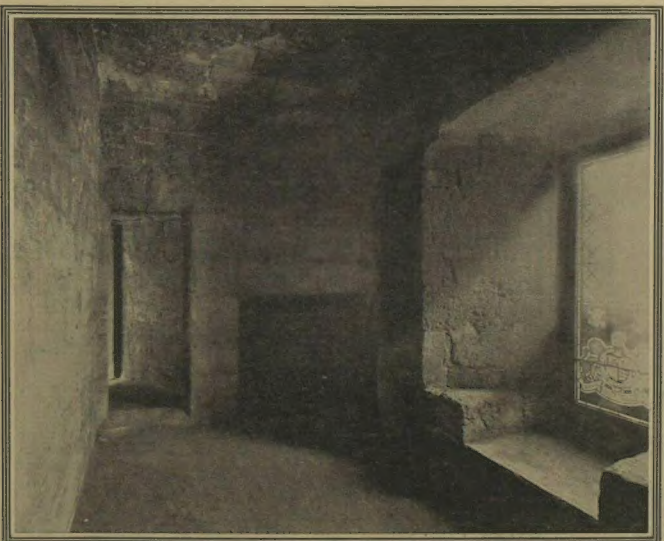


Photo. Reproduced by Courtesy of L. & N. W. Railway Co.

WHERE TRADITION SAYS THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES WAS BORN: THE SMALL ROOM IN THE EAGLE TOWER OF CARNARVON CASTLE.

According to the traditional story, the first Prince of Wales, who afterwards became Edward II., was born in the little room here shown, which is built in the thickness of the wall of the Eagle Tower at Carnarvon Castle. It measures only 12 feet by 8 feet.

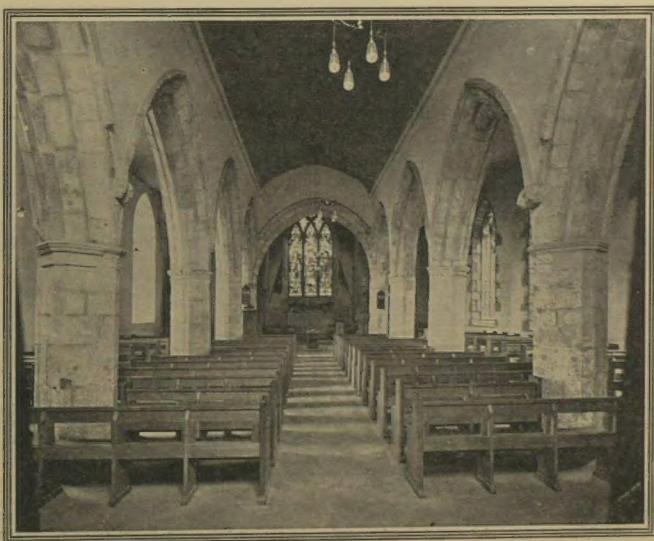


Photo. Knights-Whitmore.

WHERE TRADITION SAYS THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES WAS CHRISTENED: THE OLD GARRISON CHURCH AT CARNARVON.

Near the north-western angle of Carnarvon Castle stands the Town Church, or St. Mary's, formerly the chapel of the garrison. It suffered much from injudicious restorers in 1820, but last year a thorough and appropriate restoration of the old church was made.

SPORT IN MANY FORMS: ROWING, TENNIS, POLO, CRICKET, AND ATHLETICS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND C.N.



1. BREAKERS OF THE RECORD BY 5 SECONDS: ETON ROWING IN THE LADIES' PLATE.
 2. WINNERS OF THE GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP AT WIMBLEDON: (LEFT TO RIGHT) MESSRS. A. H. GOBERT AND MAX DÉCUGIS.
 3. RECORD-MAKERS AT HENLEY: BERESFORD AND CLOUTTE WINNING THE GOBLETS.

4. AND 5. WINNERS OF THE MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP: MRS. PARTON AND MR. T. M. MAVROGORDATO.
 6. WINNERS OF THE INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT AT HURLINGHAM: THE TEAM OF THE 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.
 7. RETAINERS OF THE SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP: MR. A. F. WILDING.
 8. THE LADY CHAMPION OF 1911, MRS. LAMBERT CHAMBERS.

9. DEFEATED BY ETON: HARROW TAKING THE FIELD AT LORD'S.
 10. THE VICTORS IN THE MATCH: ETON TAKING THE FIELD.
 11. "RAH! RAH! RAH! MACMILLAN!" CAMBRIDGE WINNING THE 100 YARDS, THE CRUCIAL EVENT IN THE ATHLETIC MEETING BETWEEN OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE AND HARVARD AND YALE, AMID SPORTSMANLIKE CHEERS FROM THE AMERICAN.

In the final of the Ladies' Plate at Henley Eton defeated First Trinity, head of the river at Cambridge, and beat the record by 5 seconds. In the final for the Silver Goblets, Thames Rowing Club, Beresford and Cloutte (both over forty), beat Christ Church (Oxford) by a length and a half. In the final Gentlemen's Doubles in the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, the French pair, M. Max Décugis and M. Gobert, beat the British, Mr. A. F. Wilding and Mr. Ritchie, by 3 sets to 2. In the final Mixed Doubles, Mrs. Parton and Mr. T. M. Mavrogordato beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mr. S. N. Doubt by two sets to none. In the final Singles Championship, Mr. A. F. Wilding (the holder) beat Mr. H. Roper

Barrett, who overcame by the intense heat, retired when the score was two sets all. In the Ladies' Singles Championship, Mrs. Lambert Chambers (the holder) beat Miss D. P. Boothby (winner of the All-Comers' Competition) by two sets to love, the games being 6-0, 6-0. The final match of the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament was played at Hurlingham last Saturday, when the 4th Dragoon Guards beat the Royal Horse Guards by 5 goals to 4. The trophy was presented to the winners by Lord Roberts. The Eton and Harrow match at Lord's was won by Eton by three wickets. The Inter-Varsity athletic meeting between Oxford and Cambridge and Yale and Harvard resulted in a victory for the Englishmen by five events to four.

A REPETITION OF "UNMIXED PLEASURE": THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND L.N.A.



1. THE CYNOSURE OF 80,000 EYES: THE ROYAL PARTY LANDING AT KINGSTOWN.
2. AT THE CHIEF ROMAN CATHOLIC SEMINARY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: THEIR MAJESTIES AT MAYNOOTH.
3. AT TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WHICH THE KING DESCRIBED AS "AN EXAMPLE TO KINDRED INSTITUTIONS": THEIR MAJESTIES RECEIVING AN ADDRESS.

The King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Mary, landed on Saturday morning last at Kingstown, where they were enthusiastically greeted by forty thousand people. In replying to an address his Majesty said that he had found unmixed pleasure in his previous visits to Ireland, and that he anticipated a repetition of the pleasure, an expectation which it would seem was afterwards abundantly fulfilled. It is of interest to recall the fact that the building in Dublin which is now the Bank of Ireland was formerly

4. PASSING THE BUILDING WHERE IRELAND ONCE GOVERNED ITSELF, THE KING DRIVING PAST THE BANK OF IRELAND, FORMERLY THE IRISH HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.
5. THE ROYAL VISIT TO MAYNOOTH: THE QUEEN WALKING THROUGH THE GROUNDS.
6. AN INDICATION OF THE MOOD OF THE IRISH CAPITAL: THE CROWD IN COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN, WELCOMING THE KING.

the Irish House of Parliament at the period when Ireland governed itself—had, in fact, Home Rule. The royal visit to Maynooth was especially gratifying to Irish Roman Catholics, and cemented the friendly feelings which King Edward had established when he visited the great Catholic seminary. In Dublin itself their Majesties received a particularly hearty welcome, especially from the crowd in College Green, whose attitude is always the best test of the mood of the Irish capital.

LITERATURE



ANNA CONNEMA DICTATING
TO HER
AMANUENSIS.



MR. LEWIS HIND.

Photo. F.P.A.
Whose new Book, "The Post-
Impressionists," has recently
been published by Messrs.
Methuen.

CAPTAIN E. D. MILLER.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
Who is bringing out a new edi-
tion of "Modern Polo," the best-
known book on the game, with
new matter and illustrations.



RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF
DURHAM, AMONG HIS
COPYISTS & CALLIGRAPHERS.

"An Irish Beauty of the Regency."

It is a great pity that these delightful, stimulating, and historically valuable chronicles were given a name which recalls all too nearly the type of "bookmaking" volume with which the literary market has been flooded during the last two or three years. The Honourable Mrs. Calvert was not only a very beautiful woman, she was also clever, observant, and satirical, and the journals she kept for the benefit of her many children make extraordinarily good reading. ("An Irish Beauty of the Regency. Compiled from 'Mes Souvenirs'—the Unpublished Journals of the Hon. Mrs. Calvert, 1789-1822." By Mrs. Warrenne Blake. John Lane.) The book is interesting to the student of human nature quite apart from the fact that Mrs. Calvert's birth and, one suspects, even more her vivacious character and exceptional beauty, brought her into close touch with all the great folk of her day, including the Prince Regent and Mrs. Fitzherbert, Queen Charlotte and her Court, the Duke of Wellington (to whom the writer of the journals was related), the famous Duchess of Devonshire—in a word, with the whole of that brilliant society which composed the London and Brighton worlds between the years 1789 and 1822. Many volumes of diaries and letters dealing with that period have been published, but very few give the same impression

not always a charitable or a kind one. To take one point: she nearly always fixed on the ridiculous physical peculiarities of whatever person she was describing. Mrs. Calvert is seen at most advantage as a



A FAMOUS PAIR OF FEMINE HERMITS. THE "LADIES OF LLANGOLLEN."

FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE COUNTESS OF BESSINGBOURGH.
At Llangollen, in July 1816, Mrs. Calvert had the pleasure of seeing two old friends, Miss Sarah Ponsonby and Lady Eleanor Butler, the celebrated "Ladies of Llangollen." She notes in her diary: "They received me with the greatest possible cordiality, and I really thought I should never have got away."

Reproduced from "An Irish Beauty of the Regency," by Mrs. Warrenne Blake—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Lane.

mother and as a wife. She adored her sons and daughters. Indeed, we cannot help sympathising very truly with the dreadful suspense she suffered when her eldest boy played his gallant and perilous part in the Peninsular War. A word of very cordial praise may be given to the thirty-three illustrations, some of which are really worth taking out of the book and framing.

"THE IRISH BEAUTY": THE HON. FRANCES PERY (MRS. CALVERT).

FROM A MINIATURE BY HORS, BELONGING TO THE REV. FRANCIS WARRICK.

Mrs. Calvert was extremely handsome and attractive. She was tall and fair, with blue eyes and the stately bearing for which many women of her day were remarkable. Her father was Mr. Edmund Sexton Pery, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, who was created a Viscount, as Lord Pery; and her mother, Lady Pery, was, before marriage, the Hon. Elizabeth Vesey, daughter of Lord Knapton.

Reproduced from "An Irish Beauty of the Regency," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Lane.

of vitality, of eager humanity, as we find here in these unpretentious jottings of one who was a happy wife, and an anxious, devoted mother, as well as fashionable lady and noted beauty. Mrs. Warrenne Blake, who has done her work quite admirably, and who has had the wisdom—rare in latter-day biographers—of neither over-explaining nor bowdlerising the diaries of her heroine, is apt, one cannot but think, to idealise lovely Mrs. Calvert. There were saints in those days. Mrs. Fry was doing her great work in the prisons, Hannah More and her four sisters were trying to make the world better; all sorts of earnest folk were consecrating their lives to their kind. But deeply interesting as are the records those people have left behind them, they are lacking in the quality—not always a very pleasant or commendable quality—which makes Mrs. Calvert's recollections so amusing. She was a very good woman was this Irish beauty, but she was



A GENUINE SCOTT RELIC: SIR WALTER'S PONY-PHÆTON.

This is Sir Walter Scott's pony-phæton, which he used at Abbotsford, and also when he received George IV. in Edinburgh in 1822. It bears a brass plate recording its history, and has still a very presentable appearance in spite of its hundred years of age. It is now the property of Mr. W. J. Sage, of Brixton, London, who also owns Burns's gun, and by whose courtesy we are enabled to reproduce this photograph.

"The Land of Teck." Mr. Baring-Gould has seized the psychological moment to minister to our very natural curiosity about "The Land of Teck" (John Lane), which may be called the cradle of the Queen's race in that south-eastern portion of Germany

known as the Kingdom of Württemberg, or, in more popular parlance, Swabia, which was also the breeding-ground of the Hohenzollerns and the Hohenstauffens. It is, therefore, a district of rare historical distinction, this region of the ancient Suevi—who, as being the toughest and bravest of all the German races, worked the Romans such woe; and, in addition to that, it is just as picturesque as it is historically illustrious—a region of mountains, forests, lakes and rivers, quaint old towns and "castled crags"—including that ruined Schloss "on the Teck" which gave its name to many members of the ruling House of Württemberg, and finally to our own Queen Mary's father. Her Majesty claims a double line of descent from George II., through her mother of Cambridge, as well as through the Württemberg connection. Her father, the Duke of Teck, was of pure German breed; unless, indeed, his mother, Countess Rhédey—who, by-the-bye, was trampled to death by a charge of cavalry at an Austrian review—may be said to have bequeathed to him a strain of the royal blood of Hungary. The Queen's Swabian descent from George II. was through his daughter Anne, who married William of Orange. Their daughter, wedding the Duke of Nassau, had issue Henriette, who became the wife of Louis of Württemberg. It was, in



ANGELS' PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY AS PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY OF TECK.

Mr. Baring-Gould writes: "In 1893, on the marriage of the Princess Mary of Teck, our present gracious Queen, with George, Duke of York, I wrote the following ballad: 'The Sprig of May.'" From this we quote two lines: "And sweet as the breath of Paradise, is the May our Prince brings home."

Reproduced from "The Land of Teck," by S. Baring-Gould, by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Lane.

turn, their son Alexander who morganatically married Countess Claudine of Rhédey—a lady of high Hungarian descent, though not deemed the equal of a Württemberg Prince—and who thereby forfeited his claim to the throne of Württemberg. Their son, our present Queen's father, was first known as Count Hohenstein, but ultimately was given the revived title of Prince of Teck, with the rank of Serene Highness. One of the handsomest men of his time, he entered the Austrian cavalry service, and was present at the Battle of Solferino, in 1859. In 1866 he came over on a visit to England and met his fate. "Francis," wrote Queen Mary's mother, "only arrived in England on 6th March, and we met for the first time on the 7th" (at a dinner given by her mother, the Duchess of Cambridge, at St. James's Palace). "One month's acquaintance settled the question, and on the 6th of April he proposed in Kew Gardens and was accepted." A very pretty love-story.

DUBLIN AS ENTHUSIASTIC AS LONDON OVER THE ROYAL VISIT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A. AND J. HERRAL



1. THE KING INSPECTING GIRLS OF THE DRUMMOND INSTITUTE AT THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

2. SIMILAR TO THE ROYAL PROCESSION AT ASCOT THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE PHENIX PARK RACES.

3. MORE LOYAL THAN SOME OF THEIR MUNICIPAL GOVERNORS, THE GREAT THRONG OF ENTHUSIASTIC IRISHMEN ROUND GRATTAN'S STATUE.

An observer who was present at the Coronation processions in London has remarked that the warm-hearted Irish showed their enthusiasm for the King even to a greater extent than the inhabitants of the English capital. The attitude of the people was in strange contrast to the action of some of the members of the Dublin City Council, who effectually prevented the presentation of a loyal address to their Sovereign on his arrival in the city.

The King has added to the affection felt for him by his Irish subjects by the active interest he has taken in racing, the sport that specially appeals to the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle. His visit to the Phoenix Park Races on Saturday, July 8, made that popular meeting a social gathering of particular brilliancy. One of the most interesting of his Majesty's inspections was that of the girls of the Drummond Institute.

At the Sign of St. Paul's

ANDREW LANG ON EXCAVATIONS, AT CARCHEMISH AND ELSEWHERE, AND HOMERIC BURIALS.

IF there is a being whose lot I sincerely envy, it is that of the excavator, the man who digs out of the trust of the earth the relics of ancient peoples. The world is his oyster, which, with spade doth open. "His days among the dead are past," to be sure;

but he has his eye on the future, when some far-away member of his trade will dig in the dust-heaps of London, and an iron scraper, and puzzle the learned of his time by saying, "What is this?"



ROUBILIAC'S MASTERPIECE IN THE ABBEY: THE MONUMENT TO LADY ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE.

"The best known of Roubiliac's monuments in the Abbey, and certainly his finest achievement there, is that to Lady Elizabeth Nightingale (1761), which was so greatly admired by Burke. "Those who are not pleased with the natural patina of one part," says Cunningham, "are captivated by the allegorical extravagance of another."

portant some three thousand years ago. Here two empires met—the Assyrian, of which one can see plentiful remains in the British Museum, and the Hittite, whose inscriptions we cannot read, and whose art is a clumsy and incompetent copy of the Assyrian, apparently.

The Assyrians had the better of the Hittites, and seem to have looted their pretty things, if they had any pretty things. No golden or agate or ivory or crystal



THE MASTER CARVER: GRINLING GIBBON.

FROM THE PORTRAIT BY SIR GODFREY KNELLER.

"It is in his 'domestic' wood-carving, as it may be termed, that Gibbon shows most markedly his peculiar and admirable gifts. . . . The best examples of his skill in this direction are to be found in many of the large country seats scattered throughout the land. . . . The sculptor invariably wrote his name 'Gibbon,' and as such it should be spelt, although 'Gibbons' is more frequently used now."

Reproduced from "Lives of the British Sculptors."



MR. AYLMER MAUDE.

Who, with Mrs. Aylmer Maude, has just translated a volume of Tolstoy's posthumous stories under the title of "In the Days of Serdium"—published by Constable.

sword-hilts, or elaborate silver boards for playing some such game as backgammon, are found at Carchemish. In photographs it looks a kind of fossil sea of sandy breakers, with huge staircases, and a few large ugly reliefs of human beings and heraldic beasts. Yet it was a great capital of a fertile land on the wide Euphrates, with an empire stretching from the Black Sea southwards through Asia Minor. Homer appears to have heard of it, and to have called its people Keteians. Many of them fell in a battle—that is all we know about them from him. "They went to the wars, but they always fell," though they were stoutly built persons. Ladies, in their art, have very thick ankles.

Conceive an Empire which, as far as I know, has left, of all its wealth, only one big, ugly royal seal-ring, now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Remember it, when inclined to "think imperially"!

Ireland and Scotland were much richer in gold many centuries before the Romans heard of these countries, if we can judge only by what has been found in the dust; found usually by quite unscientific explorers.



IN THE DAY OF GARRICK AND REYNOLDS: LOUIS FRANCIS ROUBILIAC.

FROM THE PORTRAIT BY CARPENTIER.

"Lord Chesterfield once said that Roubiliac was a sculptor, and his rivals merely stone-cutters; and there is a great deal of truth in the remark, for there is little doubt that although such men as Kyssack and Schremakers were among the former, Roubiliac was so far beyond even them that he may properly be regarded as on a different and higher plane."

Reproduced from "Lives of the British Sculptors."

LIVES OF THE BRITISH SCULPTORS.

By E. Beresford Chancellor.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

At Mountfield, in Sussex, we read, a ploughshare turned golden things, weighing eleven pounds avoirdupois, and the ploughman sold them as old brass for five shillings and sixpence. In Dublin, at Trinity College, you see in abundance huge collars of gold, such as Malachi wore, and enormous bracelets, all of the purest metal. There is a farm called "The Law" in the shire of Moray, the name being derived from a conical mound about a hundred and fifty feet across and fifteen feet high. Not in the mound, but forty feet apart from it, the ploughman turned up, in 1857, about forty great golden arm-rings. I fancy that he was born too far north to sell them for five-and-sixpence! Only four of them were rescued for a museum.

The popular belief, says Dr. Anderson, is that a golden cradle lies buried in the Law or large mound; but somebody dug into it, and found only human bones in a cist, and an urn of clay. Had somebody robbed the mound long ago, taken the bracelets, buried them hard by, and never dug them up again? In the burial mounds, for reasons unknown, only small objects are usually discovered

with the dead in Scotland—never, or almost never, even a sword or bronze. Were the living too canny to bury an object so valuable as a sword?

It is thrown in my teeth by the learned who do not share my views that nowhere in Greece have been found in burial mounds just such things as Homer describes—an urn or box of gold with the ashes of the dead, and, perhaps, a mixture of iron and bronze tools and weapons. Often, no doubt, they were stolen long ago; everybody knew where to dig for them; and, in our days, nobody has dug much, or dug carefully, in these cairns. It does not follow that there were no such burials as Homer describes, for certainly there must have been a time when iron was only coming in and bronze had not gone out. But traces of that period, which could not but exist, in the nature of things, have not been discovered.

There is, I learn from Dr. Anderson, nothing unusual in this absence of evidence. "There are other periods during which the people must have been buried in large numbers, and yet there is hardly a trace left of their sepulchral remains." There was a long time between the age when iron came in, in our islands, and the time when the Romans occupied the country, and yet the burials which can be attributed to that period are but few—and they not very satisfactory. There is plenty to be found, I daresay!



"THE FINEST STATUE IN LONDON": CHARLES I. BY LE SUEUR.

"This remarkable piece of work may, I think, without fear of contradiction be regarded as the finest statue we possess in London. . . . It is alone sufficient to prove that in Le Sueur we had a man who may be termed in the best sense of the word a classic artist; one, head and shoulders above his contemporaries."

[Reproduced from "Lives of the British Sculptors,"]



MASTER IN THE DAYS OF THE STUARTS: NICHOLAS STONE AND HIS SON.

Nicholas Stone, the elder, worthily represented the sculptor's art in England at the beginning of the seventeenth century. James I. commissioned him to do work at Holyrood and at the Banqueting Hall, Whitehall, and several monuments executed by him—including that to Edmund Spenser, the poet—are in the Abbey. He was also "Master Mason and Architect" to Charles I.

Reproduced from "Lives of the British Sculptors."

A VERY EARLY FORM OF TRUE PORTRAITURE: RECENT FINDS IN EGYPT.



1. D METRIS: A LADY OF EIGHTY-NINE, NEARLY SIX FEET HIGH.
2. A FINE SPECIMEN OF A GILT STUCCO BUST OF A MUMMY.
3. PROBABLY A SPANIARD: THE MOST POWERFUL PAINTING OF ART.
4. A PORTRAIT IN AN UNUSUAL STYLE.
5. A RELIC OF CHILDHOOD EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO: A MUMMY OF A GIRL WITH HER TOYS UPON IT.

6. AFTER REMOVAL OF THE TOYS BURIED WITH HER: THE MUMMY OF AN EGYPTIAN GIRL.
7. PROBABLY A PRIZE-WINNER IN ATHLETICS OR SCHOLARSHIP: A YOUTH CROWNED WITH A GILT WREATH.
8. HIS SACRED CALLING DENOTED BY A STAR ON HIS FOREHEAD: A HIGH PRIEST.

9. A RECORD OF THE COSTUME OF THE PERIOD: A MUMMY IN A CLOTH, WITH A FIGURE OF A WELL-TO-DO CITIZEN PAINTED ON IT.
10. THE ORIGIN OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL SURPICES AND NOSE: AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAINTED CLOTH SHOWN IN NO. 9.
11. A TYPICAL SPECIMEN: A MUMMY WITH PORTRAIT.
12. A LIMESTONE HEAD—NOSE AND LIP REPAIRED WITH PLASTER.

Through the courtesy of Professor Flinders Petrie, we are enabled to reproduce these remarkably interesting photographs of some recently discovered Roman portraits to be seen at the Annual Exhibition of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, at University College. They were found by Professor Flinders Petrie in the Fayum district, and they may be said to repre-

sent a very early form of true portraiture, as distinct from conventional representations. They date from the second century, and are similar to, but finer than, those now in the National Gallery which Professor Flinders Petrie found in the same district some years ago. On another page will be found an article referring in detail to the portraits here produced.

THE HISTORICAL MODEL FOR THE CEREMONY AT CARNARVON: THE INVESTITURE OF CHARLES I. AS PRINCE OF WALES.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



A CEREMONY ALMOST IDENTICAL IN ITS DETAILS WITH ONE OF THE PRESENT DAY:

The ceremonial for the Investiture of a Prince of Wales is not so rich in historical precedent as is that for the Coronation of a King. No details are on record, for example, of the Investiture of Falstaff's Prince Hal (afterwards Henry V.) by his father, Henry IV. For the ceremony at Carnarvon the model has been mainly that of the Investiture of Charles I. as Prince of Wales by his father, James I., on November 4, 1616, in the palace at Whitehall, from one of whose windows the ill-fated Prince, thirty-three years later, was to go forth to execution. The Investiture of Prince Charles was preceded, on October 31, 1616, by a grand water pageant from Barne Elms to Whitehall, and on the day of the ceremony there were held a masque and tournament by the members of the Inns of Court. An

CHARLES I. INVESTED AS PRINCE OF WALES BY HIS FATHER, JAMES I., AT WHITEHALL.

account of the actual Investiture says: "The Prince made lowe obeisance to his Majestie three times; and after the third time, when hee was come neere to the King, hee kneeled downe on a rich pillow or cushion whilst Sir Ralph Winwood, Principall Secretarie, read his Letters Patents: then his Majestie at the reading of the words of investment put the Robes upon him and girded on the Sword, invested him with the Rodde and Ring, and set the Cappe and Coronet on his head. When the Patent was fully read, it was delivered to the King, who delivered it to the Prince, kissing him once or twice. At the putting on of the Mantle and delivering of the Patent, the trumpetts and drummes sounded." In the border are portraits of all the English Princes of Wales up to King Edward.

A COUNTRY WHOSE PEOPLE "COLD NOT ABIDE TO HAVE ANIE ENGLISHMAN TO BE THEIR RULER":
NOW VISITED BY THE DESCENDANT OF THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINCE OF WALES.



THEIR MAJESTIES' ITINERARY IN THE WELSH PRINCIPALITY: A CONCISE VIEW OF THE ROYAL ROUTE, AND SOME OF THE CHIEF PLACES CONNECTED WITH THE KING'S VISIT.

In a book published in London in 1584, giving the tradition of the way in which the first Prince of Wales was chosen, it is related how the Welshmen "cold not abide to have anie Englishman to be their ruler." The itinerary of the King through the northern portion of the Welsh principality must be considered particularly interesting. It included a visit to Bangor, for the opening of the new buildings; Criccieth, at the present time particularly famous as the home of Mr. Lloyd George; Harlech, where is one of the most beautifully situated castles in Europe, celebrated in the familiar old song, "The March of the Men of Harlech"; Aberdovey,

whose peal of bells has inspired the famous Welsh tune of "The Bells of Aberdovey." Their Majesties honoured Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest by accepting his offer of hospitality for the night of Friday, the 14th, at Plas Machynlleth, his seat in Montgomeryshire. Aberystwyth, the foundation-stone of whose new National Library his Majesty lays to-day (Saturday), has many points of interest, including an ancient castle and the Egg Rock. Their Majesties are also visiting Lord and Lady Carrington at their beautiful Elizabethan residence, Gwydyr Castle. Holyhead is the anchorage of the royal yacht during the Welsh visit.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.

THE PLACE OF INVESTITURE OF THE SECOND EDWARD OF CARNARVON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, W.G.P., AND GEOGRAPHIA.



1. THE QUEEN'S GATE, CARNARVON CASTLE, AS IT APPEARED BEFORE THE HOUSES WHICH OBSTRUCTED THE VIEW WERE DEMOLISHED.
2. LAID OPEN TO VIEW BY THE GENEROSITY OF MR. ASSHETON SMITH, THE QUEEN'S GATE, WITH THE PLATFORM OF PRESENTATION, AFTER THE DEMOLITION OF THE OBSTRUCTING HOUSES.

Although exact historians have cast doubt on the story, Carnarvon Castle is inseparably associated in tradition and sentiment with the birth of the first Prince of Wales and his presentation to the Welsh people. The story goes that when Edward I. had conquered the country, the Welsh chiefs refused to be governed save by a Welshman born; whereupon the King sent for Queen Eleanor, who shortly after her arrival at Carnarvon Castle was delivered of a son. The King then assembled the Welsh chieftains, and told them that he

3. THE EAGLE-TOWER, CARNARVON CASTLE, WHERE THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN BORN.
4. THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE CASTLE, ON THE NORTH; THE KING'S GATE, WITH A STATUE OF EDWARD II., THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES.
5. THE GORSEDD CIRCLE IN THE ENCEINTE OF CARNARVON CASTLE.

would give them a native Welsh Prince whose fair fame was unspotted, and who could not speak a word of English. He then displayed to them his infant son, whom the warriors, with a grim smile at the King's jest, accepted as their Prince. There is an interesting detail in the records of the castle regarding the statue over the King's Gate. Among the entries are some showing that in the fourteenth century iron was required for spikes to prevent the birds from "sitting on his Majesty's head."

PENNELL'S DRAWING OF THE CENTRE OF THE CARNARVON LEGEND.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JOSEPH PENNELL.



THE TRADITIONAL BIRTHPLACE OF THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES: THE EAGLE TOWER, CARNARVON CASTLE.

THE SCENE OF THE ROYAL ENTRANCE FOR THE INVESTITURE.

Tradition relates that it was in a little room built in the thickness of the walls of the Eagle Tower, Carnarvon Castle, that Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., gave birth to the first Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II. The tower is 124 feet in height above high-water mark, and there are 158 steps in the thickness of the walls leading to the summit. A small postern called the Water Gate, at the foot of the Eagle Tower, which is at the western end of the castle towards the sea opens on to the quay; and by this

gate it was arranged that first the Prince of Wales, and afterwards the King and Queen should make their entrance into the castle for the Investiture. Apartments were specially prepared for their Majesties in the Eagle Tower for enrobing before the ceremony. The Eagle Tower is so called from the figure of an eagle upon it, which some say came from the neighbouring site of the ancient Roman city of Segontium. An eagle was one of the crests of Edward I.

PENNELL'S DRAWING OF THE SCENE OF THE FIRST PRESENTATION.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JOSEPH PENNELL.



FORMERLY REACHED BY A DRAWBRIDGE, AND SO SET HIGH IN THE WALL: THE QUEEN'S GATE, CARNARVON CASTLE. THE FIRST PLACE OF PRESENTATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE PEOPLE BY THE KING AFTER THE INVESTITURE.

It was from the Queen's Gate, or Queen Eleanor's Gate, as it is also called, that, according to tradition, Edward I. showed his infant son, the first Prince of Wales, to his turbulent Welsh subjects. This famous gate has now acquired another historical association, and one resting on surer evidence, for it was from the selfsame gate that it was arranged King George should first present to the assembled people their new Prince of Wales, after the ceremony of Investiture within the castle walls on Thursday. In former times, access was obtained to the Queen's Gate by means of a drawbridge, and this accounts for the fact that the gate

is built high up in the wall. The wooden parts of the great engines that once worked the drawbridge and the four portcullises have long ago disappeared; but the stonework remains, and goes to show that the raising of the drawbridge actuated a collapsible platform within the inner portcullis. These defences, with the loopholes covering the approaches, made the Queen's Gate practically impregnable in mediæval warfare. For Thursday's ceremonial, a flight of steps was built from the gateway to the ground, and from the top of these steps it was arranged the first presentation of the Prince to the people should be made.

JOSEPH PENNELL'S DRAWING OF THE PLACE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INVESTITURE: CARNARVON CASTLE.



BUILT WHEN ARCHITECTS THOUGHT IN FEET INSTEAD OF INCHES: CARNARVON CASTLE, THE FINEST OF EDWARD LONGSHANKS' NORMAN FORTRESSES.

The scene of the actual investiture of the Prince of Wales was the open space within the walls of Carnarvon Castle, which had been converted for the occasion into a great amphitheatre of seats, behind which rose the grand old battlements and towers of the medieval fortress, forming an incomparable setting for the stately ceremony. In the central space a dais was erected for the royal party. Formerly, the interior of the castle was divided into an inner and an outer bailey, and various buildings stood within it, such as a banqueting-hall, kitchens, penthouses, and guardhouses; but these have disappeared in the course of ages, although the plan of the divisions may still be traced. Carnarvon Castle was one of the ring of fortresses, including Conway, Harlech, and Beaumaris, which Edward I. built in the thirteenth century to keep in check his rebellious subjects in newly conquered Wales. The walls of Carnarvon are enormously thick, for, to quote the "Times," "its architects had thought in feet where we should have considered that inches would have sufficed."

The place had a history long before Edward Longshanks built his Norman castle, which stands at the confluence of the Seiont River and the Menai Straits. Near by is the site of the old Roman city of Segontium, for which the Romans doubtless chose a spot that was already frequented as a trading port, whither probably the Phoenicians had sailed before them. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, is said to have built a fort at Carnarvon in the time of William the Conqueror. The present castle dates from 1283. There is a tradition that the Welsh chief Madoc raided it in 1293, when it was not yet completed. In 1402, Sir John Chandos defended it against Owen Glendower. During the Civil War it surrendered to the Parliament forces under Captain Swanby, and was recovered for the Royalists by Colonel Lord Byron, who was in turn besieged by General Mytton and eventually capitulated. Its history since has been peaceful and comparatively uneventful.

PROMINENT AT THE INVESTITURE: CHIEF FIGURES IN THE CEREMONY.



1. LORD DYNOR (BEARER OF THE RING).
2. THE RIGHT HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL (READER OF THE LETTERS PATENT).
3. THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT (BEARER OF THE GOLDEN ROD).
4. THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESLEY (BEARER OF THE CORONET).
5. SIR ALFRED SCOTT-GATTY (GARTER KING OF ARMS, BEARER OF THE LETTERS PATENT).
6. THE BISHOP OF BANGOR (ASSISTING IN THE RELIGIOUS SERVICE).
7. THE EARL OF POWIS (BEARING THE SWORD).
8. THE LORD MAYOR OF CARDIFF, ALDERMAN CHARLES H. BIRD.
9. LORD MOSTYN (BEARER OF THE MANTLE).
10. THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH (ASSISTING IN RELIGIOUS SERVICE).

11. SIR MARTEINE LLOYD (BEARER OF THE STANDARD OF THE WHITE WOLFHOUND).
12. ALDERMAN J. T. ROBERTS, THE MAYOR OF CARNARVON (PRESENTER OF AN ADDRESS TO THEIR MAJESTIES).
13. THE REV. EVAN REES (ASSISTING AT THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY).
14. MR. R. O. ROBERTS (TOWN CLERK OF CARNARVON).
15. SIR JOHN RHYS (READER OF AN ADDRESS FROM THE WELSH PEOPLE).
16. THE RIGHT HON. W. ABRAHAM, M.P. (WELL KNOWN AS "MABON," SUPPORTER OF SIR JOHN RHYS).
17. MR. JOHN WILLIAMS (CONDUCTOR OF THE CHOIR).
18. MR. D. L. HEWITT (MAYOR OF CHESTER).

19. SIR H. R. REICHEL (PRINCIPAL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR).
20. LORD KENYON (SUPPORTER OF THE PRINCE OF WALES).
21. MR. CHARLES A. JONES (DEPUTY CONSTABLE OF CARNARVON CASTLE).
22. MRS. J. T. ROBERTS (THE MAYORESS OF CARNARVON).
23. THE RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, M.P. (CONSTABLE OF CARNARVON CASTLE).
24. MR. T. F. ROBERTS (PRINCIPAL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH).
25. THE EARL OF PLYMOUTH (SUPPORTER OF THE PRINCE OF WALES).

We give on this page portraits of a number of the most prominent people taking part, in various capacities, in the ceremony of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon.

Photographs 1, 6, 15, 10 by Elliott and Fry; 2, Dinham; 3, Mawll and Fox; 4, Langher; 5, 7, Lafayette; 8, F. Bowen Bravery; 9, Dover Street Studios; 10, 20, 25, J. Russell and Sons; 11, Keturah Collings; 12, 21, 22, Williams; 13, 14, 17, Barratt; 18, Morris; 19, Wm. Lawrence; 23, Mills; 24, Topical.



From the Photograph by Lajaquette, Dublin.

PRESENTED TO THE WELSH PEOPLE: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

OF WELSH GOLD MINED BY WELSHMEN: THE INVESTITURE INSIGNIA AND THE INVESTITURE MEDAL.



- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1. THE CORONET. | 3. THE HILT OF THE SWORD,
SHOWING DETAIL OF
THE DESIGN. | 4. THE HEAD OF THE GOLDEN
ROD, SHOWING DETAIL OF
THE DESIGN. | 5. THE SWORD. | 7. THE RING. | 9. THE MEDAL: OVERSE. |
| 2. THE GOLDEN
ROD. | | | 6. THE GOLDEN
CLASP. | 8. THE MEDAL:
REVERSE. | 10. THE RING, SHOWING DETAIL
OF THE DESIGN. |

The insignia of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales correspond closely to the Royal Regalia of England at the Coronation; and as at the State ceremony in Westminster Abbey, so for the State ceremony at Carnarvon Castle, each emblem had its own peculiar significance. The Coronet, for instance, typifies Princeship; the Ring is worn in token of Unity, Investiture with Ring and Staff has a religious meaning, being the ancient method of conferring the temporalities on a Bishop. The Sword is the emblem of a lay feudatory. The Medal on its obverse represents the Prince of Wales wearing the mantle and collar of the Order of the

Garth, together with the Prince's coronet. It bears the simple inscription: "Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G." On the reverse of the medal is shown the Eagle Tower of Carnarvon Castle. In every detail the idea of Welsh nationality has been accentuated and followed. The metal of the insignia is Welsh gold, and was mined by Welshmen, while the emblems were designed and modelled by Wales's leading artist, Mr. Goscombe John, R.A. They were executed by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. Photographs Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7 are from the actual objects; Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10 are from models.

BY THE COURTESY OF MR. GOSCOMBE JOHN, R.A., AND OF MESSRS. GARRARD, OF THE HAYMARKET.

SCIENCE &

NATURAL HISTORY.

PROF. PATRICK GEDDES.

Joint Author, with Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, of the Volume on "Evolution" in the Home University Library.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

IN COMMON, I find, is interested

with me. I have been interested by an article in *Harper's* for July on some aspects of vegetarianism. The author is Mr. A. D. Hall, F.R.S., who is Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, and who is therefore entitled to write with authority on all subjects pertaining to plant culture, and to the nutritive value of the vegetable items which figure in animal diets.

I often think that with vegetarianism, as with teetotalism, the lapse of time has mellowed a good deal of the acerbity with which discussions regarding these modes of life were wont to be conducted. I remember the late Sir Henry Thomson's argumentation was so much more courteous and reasonable than when he published his article in *the Standard*. On one occasion I was told that, if I had been a vegetarian, I should have been a better digester because they were easier to digest than vegetables, I

think is a sample of a kind of argument which I am glad to say has almost vanished. With renewed research into food questions—and, I will add, probably

a better appreciation of the truths of physiology—we hearless-to-day of prospects of a millennium dawning when we all refuse to patronise the butcher and the fishmonger.

Mr. Hall's article is written in a scientific, and therefore an entirely temperate, mood. He uses a rapier to pick vegetarian bubbles, not a bludgeon. He clearly shows that sentiment, proper in its own place, is misplaced when it comes to discuss questions of expediency as regards diet. To kill animals for food, if regarded as immoral, is a doctrine which would equally apply to uprooting a lettuce or a cabbage, for the plant also is alive. The same spirit which argues that life should not be sacrificed to procure food, he remarks justly, is of that kind of sentiment which "associates whiteness with weakness, and cannot be led to believe that white bread can be as nutritious as brown, even though the brownness is only caused by introducing a little of the wrapper in which the wheat-plant packs the material it has selected and concentrated for its next generation."



A CARRIER OF DISEASE: A MALE HOUSE-FLY RESTING ON GLASS, SEEN FROM BELOW.

"The fly's power to spread disease," says Mr. N. A. Cobb, in *The National Geographic Magazine*, "is a direct function of its powers of locomotion. It can fly considerable distances at a high rate of speed. It is quickly carried long distances by trains, boats, trams, animals, and man. Most of our diseases are caused by minute germs. These germs may be brought to us from some sick persons by whatever is large enough to carry them and has the opportunity. . . . When flies have access to diseased or rotten or foul matter, they transfer this

(continued on page 133)

questions of expediency as regards diet. To kill animals for food, if regarded as immoral, is a doctrine which would equally apply to uprooting a lettuce or a cabbage, for the plant also is alive. The same spirit which argues that life should not be sacrificed to procure food, he remarks justly, is of that kind of sentiment which "associates whiteness with weakness, and cannot be led to believe that white bread can be as nutritious as brown, even though the brownness is only caused by introducing a little of the wrapper in which the wheat-plant packs the material it has selected and concentrated for its next generation."

This is an admirable and concise criticism of the "Standard" bread agitation. When vegetarians tell us that from the plant world we can obtain everything necessary for human nourishment, they are undoubtedly stating a truth; but it is a general truth, on a par with that which declares that air, even impure, can support life. The real issue lies not with what we can eat, but what we can digest. It is not all we consume that goes towards our nourishment; it is only that which we can assimilate which is of any value.

There is given by Mr. Hall an admirable account of the intimate processes involved in digestion, and in the course of this description of the needs of the body, which vegetarians forcibly to think, and which vegetarians have it. When we consider the foods or proteids, these are broken up into simpler bodies in the course

or digestion, and out of these latter the body constructs its own proteids needed for tissue-repair. It is as if a house were resolved into its elemental bricks, and reconstructed therefrom, but according to a different style.

Now science has proved that each animal species seems to demand proteids proper to itself. It exhibits a preference for certain of these body-building elements over others, and it is certain that, if it cannot obtain the special material from its food, it must be placed *hors de combat*. Mice and rats fed on maize which contains a proteid called "zein" die of starvation, even in the presence of plenty of this body-building material. But if to the animals' diet of maize there is added a small amount of a substance called "tryptophan"—a substance derived from several proteins—they can utilise the zein and flourish accordingly. The explanation of this fact is found in the statement that rats and mice exhibit tryptophan in the composition of their living cells, and no other proteid, however abundantly given, can replace it. Man stands in much the same relationship to his food. That vegetable matters do not contain all that is needed for the perfect maintenance of the frame seems to explain the disastrous effects which may follow the adoption by many people of a rigid vegetarian diet. This circumstance also throws a light on the success with which so-called "vegetarians," who add milk, eggs, and cheese to their diet, practise their creed.

The argument here is that a diversified diet is not only an agreeable, but a necessary feature of life, and it is in the adoption of the mixed diet that nutritive safety is found. The digestibility of the diet is therefore an item that stands out in great prominence in all questions relating to foods and feeding.

Few of us reflect that food-flavour is a something of high importance in respect of the stimulation of digestion. Among the things that naturally stimulate the secretion of the gastric juice the substances contained in meat-extracts are familiar. These extracts are not found in vegetables at all. They meet, as Mr. Hall says, with locked-up material, to which they act as a key, causing the liberation of this material into the blood, whereby it is carried to a particular organ, exciting the latter to activity.

Thus we see that out of a mixed diet we gain certain substances which, wanting in a vegetable diet, leave digestion unstimulated, with the result that the general food-supply cannot be fully utilised. Plainly, a diversified diet makes for economy, for it is far more completely assimilated than a purely vegetable one; and this opinion holds good even if we have regard to the fact that vegetables are cheaper than meats; though town dwellers may not, indeed, agree with this view of things, seeing that vegetables and fruits are relatively dear to them, in respect of the nutritive value they represent.—ANDREW WILSON.



THE "HARMLESS" HOUSE-FLY AS ENEMY OF MAN: A FRONT VIEW OF THE HEAD OF A HOUSE-FLY, MUCH MAGNIFIED.

The two compound eyes are seen in the photograph reproduced above, while in the same photograph the three simple eyes may be seen at the top of the head in the middle.



THE HEAD OF A HOUSE-FLY: SIDE VIEW.

From "The National Geographic Magazine," Washington, D.C., U.S.A. By Special Permission.

PROF. J. ARTHUR THOMSON.

Joint Author, with Prof. Patrick Geddes, of the Volume on "Evolution" in the Home University Library.

Editor of *The Standard* and *The Times*.



A CARRIER OF DISEASE: A FEMALE HOUSE-FLY RESTING ON GLASS, SEEN FROM ABOVE.

(Continued) effected are dangerous. All sorts of minute organisms are spread in this way, including diseases of man, animals, and plants. It is impossible to go into details in this place, but it is only right to say that the imagination completely fails to grasp the far-reaching consequences of this transfer of germs and spores on the feet of flies." In addition to two claws, each of the fly's six feet is supplied with two light-coloured, sticky pads. Germs and spores stick to these pads and are thus carried from place to place with great rapidity.

By Courtesy of "The National Geographic Magazine."

A HOLIDAY IN SCOTLAND.



EDINBURGH: PRINCE'S STREET.



LOCH ACHRAY AND BEN VENUE.

EDINBURGH is a splendid headquarters for a holiday in Scotland. Many delightful excursions can be enjoyed to the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, Stirling, &c. The Clyde Steamers, starting from Craigendoran Pier, also afford many day excursions amid the beautiful scenery of the Clyde.



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LOCH KATRINE: ELLEN'S ISLE.

LOCH LOMOND is the finest lake in the Kingdom. It is twenty-nine miles long, and five miles wide at the widest part. The scenery on both sides is magnificent.



FORT WILLIAM, FOR BEN NEVIS.



FORT WILLIAM: NEVIS BRIDGE.

FORT WILLIAM is the centre for the romantic district so closely associated with Bonnie Prince Charlie. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the Kingdom, is behind the town. Steamers provide pleasant trips to Oban, Inverness, and Fort Augustus.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE PHOTOCHROM CO.

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LADIES' PAGE.

Q
cause in any matters of detail mere waste of time and feeling. However, I may mention that my correspondents are upset about this scheme.

It seems an enormity that a most valuable class of the community—the poor wives and mothers—are to be absolutely excluded from the benefits of the proposed legislation (except so far as a small "maternity benefit" is concerned). Wives (working for their homes) are to be only outside the compulsory insurance scheme.

Thus, for instance, the sanatoria for consumptive women who become tuberculous; she must leave them to the family and leave them to the family.

When she marries, all her own contributions are forfeited; although, should she be left a widow while still able (or obliged to try to be able) to recommence work for wages, she can then re-enter the scheme, and then all sickness benefits that the elderly widows at the feeble age will require will come out of the fund provided by the forced contributions of other women still in their girlhood. But the women who marry and do not become widows, or who as widows are only casual labourers, or women, or sewing-women, and the like, or who are given some sort of a home, are excluded from the scheme. A young woman is to pay in during her girlhood, and then, when she marries, she is to be excluded from the scheme. A young woman is to pay in during her girlhood, and then, when she marries, she is to be excluded from the scheme. A young woman is to pay in during her girlhood, and then, when she marries, she is to be excluded from the scheme.

Fichu arrangements of lace or lawn, or trimmings to a bodice of its own material in that style, are most becoming alike to the slender and the generous figure,



FOR SUMMER EVENING DINNERS.

A lightweight evening-gown of soft satin, with a tunic of printed Ninon-de-soie, bordered with silver and bead embroidery; the sash of dark satin, with silver-fringed ends.

for the draperies can be arranged either to enhance or lessen the fullness of the outline. The lace or muslin fichu, or the light muslin, or can be drawn over the shoulders, or with or without a sash. A woman, dressed in a simple, elegant, and graceful manner, pass into soft, graceful folds in front. In fact, the fichu has been received with much favour, and is here it is frequently used on silk, muslin, and Noun gowns. The high-waisted and short-corsaged gown of the hour is very becomingly thus finished off. The "river-girl" may take the hint for her cotton, voile, and broderie-Anglaise frocks. A simple white lawn or muslin fichu, with perhaps a knot of coloured ribbon or little bouquet of flowers holding it on the bust, will add a very graceful and feminine finish to any frock. Moreover, a sprigged or embroidered or coloured gauze can be used. Or a little gown of soft fabric, whether it be plain or printed, may be made with a fichu effect over the shoulders in its own material. The flowered cotton voiles come out so excellently well.

Easy, comfortable, and hygienic are words which exactly and fairly describe the garments made by the "Aertex" Cellular Clothing Company, whose head depot is at 417, Oxford Street, London, W. The principle on which the "Aertex" cellular fabric is manufactured is one that has the highest scientific sanction. It is a very fine network, of which the practical effect is to encircle the skin with air. No more hygienic material can be devised; it is specially good for children's wear, and it is produced in various artistic and fashionable colours and designs for ladies' blouses and men's shirts, as well as in plain weaves for combinations, nightgowns, and all other kinds of underclothing. Patterns and names of agents will be sent from the London address.

Messrs. Liberty begin a summer sale of their beautiful stock on July 17, when the innumerable admirers of their special goods will have a fine opportunity, as all departments have marked great reductions. Amongst the special lines may be mentioned the Eastern carpets, some of which are offered at nearly half-price; and the cretonnes and tapestries at equally generous reductions. Ladies' and children's garments in the characteristic, graceful Liberty designs are much less than full season's price, and so are silks, voiles, and delaines, for making gowns. The charming oddments at low prices are innumerable; and then in the most costly furniture equally good bargains may be inspected. A catalogue can be had by post.

We all know the Vinolia Company's well-earned fame, and it should be remembered that their productions have a right to the title of "Royal" which they bear, because of the appointment that the company hold. "Royal Vinolia" Soap, produced as it is by "the Soapmakers to his Majesty," is perfect in purity and perfume. The "Vinolia Otto" soap in which there is a delicate elusive perfume of roses, is delightful. FILOMENA.



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While the *quality* of tone is essential to good music, the measure of your enjoyment must always be fundamentally dependent upon your *ability to produce it*. The degree of artistic excellence of the music which you can easily produce by means of the Pianola, is as superior in its quality to that which you can produce by means of any other piano-playing device as is the performance of Paderewski when compared with that of an indifferent amateur.

There was never yet an instrument which gained the support and co-operation which the leading musicians have so freely given to the Pianola. This fact alone is sufficient to show you that you cannot possibly make a mistake when you purchase a Pianola Piano for your home. And when you think that the Pianola Piano (which can be the Steinway, Weber or Steck piano) allows you to play perfectly all the music that has been composed, you will realise that you cannot make a more desirable purchase.

You are invited to call at Aeolian Hall and play the Pianola Piano yourself, or write for full particulars, specifying Catalogue "H."



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MOTION PHOTOGRAPHY FOR AMATEURS.

MOVING-PICTURE photography has hitherto had little appeal to the lover of beauty. Indeed, it rarely escapes vulgarity. Hurried and coarsely magnified scenes photographed under difficulties with whatever backgrounds and surroundings happened to present themselves have as their inevitable accompaniment a certain banal violence of effect. Except in the case of carefully posed theatrical pictures, there is no chance to provide a deliberately suitable *mise-en-scène*; and even in that exceptional case it cannot be said that artifice yields much to art. Further, the films by which these scenes are projected upon the screen are mechanically imperfect owing to the conditions of their use, and they rapidly deteriorate through wear-and-tear. Scratches and flashes of light, with a horrible and fatiguing "flicker," and the hurry of the whole performance, deprive the cinematograph of all appeal to good taste.

What is described as "the newest photography," exhibited at Bond's, Ltd., 138, New Bond Street, London, W., has worked a revolution. The dark room, the magic lantern, the dangerous film, have all vanished. By daylight, or by any ordinary source of illumination, beautiful moving photographs are viewed in an inexpensive contrivance called the Kinora, in appearance much like a table stereoscope. One, two, or three spectators can use it at the same time, according to the model. The pictures are permanent bromide-of-silver prints, and are as good at the thousandth view as at the first. Public events, racing, sporting, and athletic scenes are available, a considerable library of Kinora pictures having already been commenced. Scientific and educational pictures are expected to form a large feature of the Kinora's future usefulness, and in many subjects they will prove a valuable aid to the teacher. Another practical use of the invention will be to create permanent records of strokes at golf and at cricket—whereby the style and "stance" of a famous expert can be studied at leisure.

Natural processes—the movement of insects, the formation of crystals, the aggregation of water into drops, and similar phenomena—can be photographed in motion and near at hand without any of the hurried embarrassment of the old cinematograph camera. The practical and educational uses of the newest

photography are, in fact, almost illimitable.

But these have little relation to the artistic aspect of the newest photography as first referred to above. The beautiful Bond Street home of the Kinora marks its position in this respect, and artistic motion - portraiture may be said to have had its birth there in appropriate surroundings.

The invention which has made this possible is the perfected Kinora Motion Camera. In the first-floor Studio this handy motion-camera (which can be used by anyone, even without an amateur photographer's experience) is used to take the most charming motion-portraits. Child-pictures are particu-



The Kinora Camera is in appearance very much like an ordinary reflex camera, except that it has a crank handle at one side. It is manufactured in the best style, all metal parts possible being of aluminium, for lightness, and the box covered with morocco leather.

and the expression consequently unsatisfactory. Much the same is true of other portraits. The exceptional exhibited successes of the professional photographer one goes to his S

A sepia-toned photograph of a large, ornate building, likely a government or institutional structure, with a prominent central entrance and multiple windows. The building features classical architectural elements such as columns and a pediment. The foreground is somewhat dark and indistinct, suggesting a street or courtyard. The overall image has a historical, aged appearance.

A CORNER OF THE STUDIO WHERE THE ANIMATED PORTRAITS ARE TAKEN.

erience) is used to take the portraits. Child-pictures are particularly successful. Every reader knows the difficulty of securing even a passable child-likeness. The self-consciousness induced by posing before a camera deprives the portraits of all life and character; and even if a successful negative is obtained, the moment of exposure may be unfortunate,



The Kinora, through which the pictures are viewed. This instrument avoids the necessity for a lantern, darkened room, and inflammable films.

rately be duplicated when
Disappointment is the rule,
success the exception.

This all arises out of "posing." But at the home of the newest photography there is no posing. The subject sits at a table, reads a book, smokes a cigarette, or chats with a friend. The child plays happily on the floor with a doll or some other toy. The nearly silent camera makes its quiet record, and this, when presently viewed in the Kinora, is a charming reproduction of every movement. A Kinora portrait contains 640 separate pictures, but they are seen as *one* picture in smooth, untroubled motion. The play of the feature, the play of the

hands, the change of expression, are all preserved. A child-portrait by the newest photography is a delightful possession. Each arch look, each charming movement, each smile of intelligence and pleasure, the quick glances of love and awe, are preserved for those who love to look at the pictures and think of the child.

The advantage and the possibility to enter all data on demand are contained in the real picture process. It is known that modern picture photography enables the maker of the picture to connect himself in his work with something of the picture.

directness. Visitors to the exhibition of famous photographic societies learn to recognise the artist, and distinguish the work of Mr. Craigie, for instance, from that of Mr. Davison or Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Palmer as readily as the connoisseur distinguishes a Corot from a Constable or a Turner from a Botticelli. "Living pictures" have hitherto been without artistic individuality. Like the "portraits" of the dog in Boswell, the work was not well done; but the wonder was that it should be done at all." With motion photography simplified and brought (as it has been brought) within the range of the amateur, by the Kinora Motion Camera, the same thoughtful preparation, the same

prearrangement of scene and accessories, are made possible as in the best field and studio work of the amateur photographers. And the process is amazingly cheap. Instead of costly positives and negatives, both. A 40-ft. negative, which can be developed in 10 minutes, can be viewed, costs only 10¢, and the "prints" can be made from a single 40-ft. negative. Thus, at 10¢ a picture, above the 6¢ is charged for "taking" a Kinora picture, the most perfect and impeccable motion-picture can be obtained—a source of perpetual pleasure and delightful reminiscence.

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MR. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN does not allow the grass to grow under his feet. It seems only yesterday that the boardings were put up in front of the site of the London Opera House, and now the opening night of the first season of twenty weeks has been fixed for Saturday, Nov. 11, and the "Quo Vadis" of MM. Nougé and Cain has been announced for that date. There will be four nights of opera in each week, and matinées are promised for the Saturdays. Curiously enough, while it is stated that only grand opera will be staged, the list of more than thirty works to be given during the season includes Massenet's exquisite "Jongleur de Notre Dame," Offenbach's "Contes d'Hoffmann"; "I Pagliacci," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and other works that are hardly large enough to come within the scope of the definition. Mr. Hammerstein will be faced by the competition of an autumn session at Covent Garden. Certainly the next musical season in London should be quite free from the reproach of dullness.

At Covent Garden, where "The Secret of Susanna," a one-act opera by Wolf-Ferrari, new to England but popular in New York, is being presented just too late for notice this week, Mlle. Lydia Lipkowska, the young Russian prima-donna, has made a great success, and has been called upon to fill some of the rôles taken by Mme. Melba down to the present. Mlle. Lipkowska's début was made seven years ago, at the age of nineteen, and her career since then has been an unbroken triumph in New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, and elsewhere. She has added considerably to the debt that London owes to Russian artists.

In spite of earlier rumours to the effect that "Thais" could not be given this year, it will be heard at Covent Garden next week, with Mme. Edvina in the title rôle.

The Crystal Palace "Empire" Concerts, now nearing their end, have been of distinct interest, and of as representative a character as was reasonably possible. A Welsh Concert has been added to the list this week,

the soloists (including Miss Amy Evans, Miss Dilys Jones, and Mr. Ben Davies) have given songs by Welsh composers. The musical arrangements at Sydenham have not been limited to the "Empire" series, though these concerts have been the special feature of the summer season on its musical side.

The intense heat has not been without a bad effect upon the London concert-halls, and the claims of a great social season have been very urgent, but if the attendance has suffered the quality of performances has not. One or two of the more interesting recitals call for mention. It was expected that Mr. Landon Ronald's direction of the Guildhall School of Music would serve to "speed up" budding talent, but few would have been prepared to find the school orchestra attacking the immensely difficult "Jupiter" Symphony of Mozart, as it did last week. The performance was one with which all parties concerned have reason to be well satisfied; indeed, the standard of solo as well as orchestral work was distinctly creditable, and the concert had a definite interest of its own as a sound and conscientious presentation of first-class music.

M. Wladimir Cernikoff gave a pianoforte recital at the Æolian Hall last week, and offered an interesting but rather sketchy reading of Schumann's "Carnaval" in the course of a varied but rather uneven programme. One of the most delightful concerts of last week was Reinhold von Warlich's song-recital at Bechstein's. The singer was associated with Erich Wolff. Schumann and Hugo Wolf were the composers chiefly drawn on, and nothing could have been more satisfactory to the artistic sense than the fashion in which the work was presented. It seems safe to say that not a single fine shade was lost.



A DELIGHTFUL GERMAN WATERING PLACE: THE BROAD AVENUE AT BAD PYRMONT.

Bad Pyrmont is a charming little town in the Principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and is situated among the Weser Mountains in the valley of the Emmer, a tributary of the Weser. It has been famous for its mineral springs for centuries. The journey from London takes only eighteen hours, the most convenient route being by way of Dover, Ostend, Brussels, and Cologne. Our photograph shows one of the beautiful avenues in the famous Kurpark. There is abundant provision for recreation and amusement at Pyrmont. The Spa Administration has, for the convenience of intending visitors, arranged with the Enquiry Office, 23, Old Jewry, E.C., to forward, on application, illustrated pamphlets, etc., free of charge.

with Mr. Edward German conducting the Queen's Hall Orchestra, save when Dr. Walford Davies directed a performance of his own Festal Overture. The Rhymney Choir has given London a taste of its quality, and

posers chiefly drawn on, and nothing could have been more satisfactory to the artistic sense than the fashion in which the work was presented. It seems safe to say that not a single fine shade was lost.

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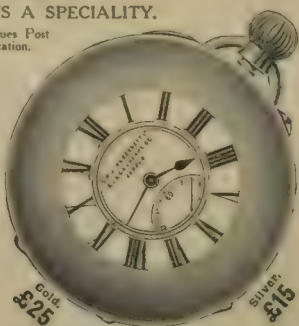
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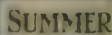
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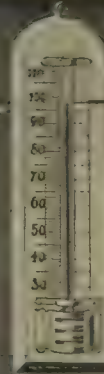
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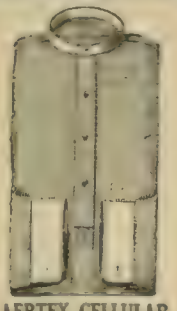


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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE question of the position of the offside lamp on any vehicle should be settled with some regard to uniformity. According to the regulations, the offside lamp on an automobile should be on the extreme right of the car, and in my opinion this is sound common-sense. But it would be equally reasonable for the regulation to be made to apply to cycle-lamps. I see no objection to carrying these indicating lamps—they need not be larger than cycle-lamps—on the extreme outer edge of the front mudguards.

I am moved to the above comments by the fact that, on the occasion of the Naval Review, a large number of motor-cars from Portsmouth were stopped at Petersfield because their off-side lamps did not clear the car. Many of these offenders (2) were defended by the solicitor to the A.A.

on Vehicles Act, 1907, should be amended in respect to making it obligatory for the off-side light to be on the extreme right of the vehicle. It is urgently necessary in regard to vans and wagons.

whatever its constitution and the qualifications of its members, has sustained a severe snub at the hands of the Home Secretary, who is clearly of opinion that a chauffeur has no more right to have his license purged and made whiter than snow than any other man. If the Head Chauffeurs had used their heads in this matter they would have realised that in requesting the exercise of the royal prerogative to wipe their licenses clean of endorsements they were preferring an absurd and unequal request. Why should a chauffeur be cleansed of his offences, and not other drivers, who maybe had not so deserved their punishment? The whole question of the endorsement of driving licenses is under revision by Parliament, and when that revision comes we may all start with a clean sheet. Who are the Head Chauffeurs that they should be specially blessed?

The Inter-Club Meeting and Gala Day of the Associated Clubs of the Royal Automobile Club is a new departure, which should prove successful and a welcome variant to the provincial meetings, which have in themselves proved quite enjoyable. But in place of meeting for discussion, the clubs are to gather at Brooklands on the 29th inst. for inter-club competitions of various kinds. It is regrettable that nothing in the shape of a club championship race is set down upon the card, for surely that would be a title which many clubmen would like to see their clubs holding for a year.

No wise motorist fails to insure his car against accidents, and himself against third-party risks,

but in the matter of motor-car insurance there are to-day so many Richmonds in the field that one is hard put to it to know which is the most desirable policy. Both the R.A.C. and the A.A. and M.U. have issued model policies, and those that concur in the main with the conditions set out in those drafts are not far out. But it would be well if either body would commission some insurance expert to report completely on each policy offered to the public, for the average insurer frequently omits to read his policy carefully, or fails to grasp its entire purport and bearing.



IN THE MOTOR TOUR NAMED AFTER HIM, PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA AT THE WHEEL OF HIS OWN CAR.

The Prince Henry Motor Tour, in which thirty-seven German and twenty-eight English cars are taking part, started from Homburg on the 5th, the first stage being to Cologne. The English cars were headed by the Duke of Connaught's car, driven by Mr. Edward Masville. Many cars had mascots, and Prince Henry was accompanied by a small terrier. The cars reached Southampton by North German Lloyd steamer on Sunday last. Prince Henry is driving a Benz car.



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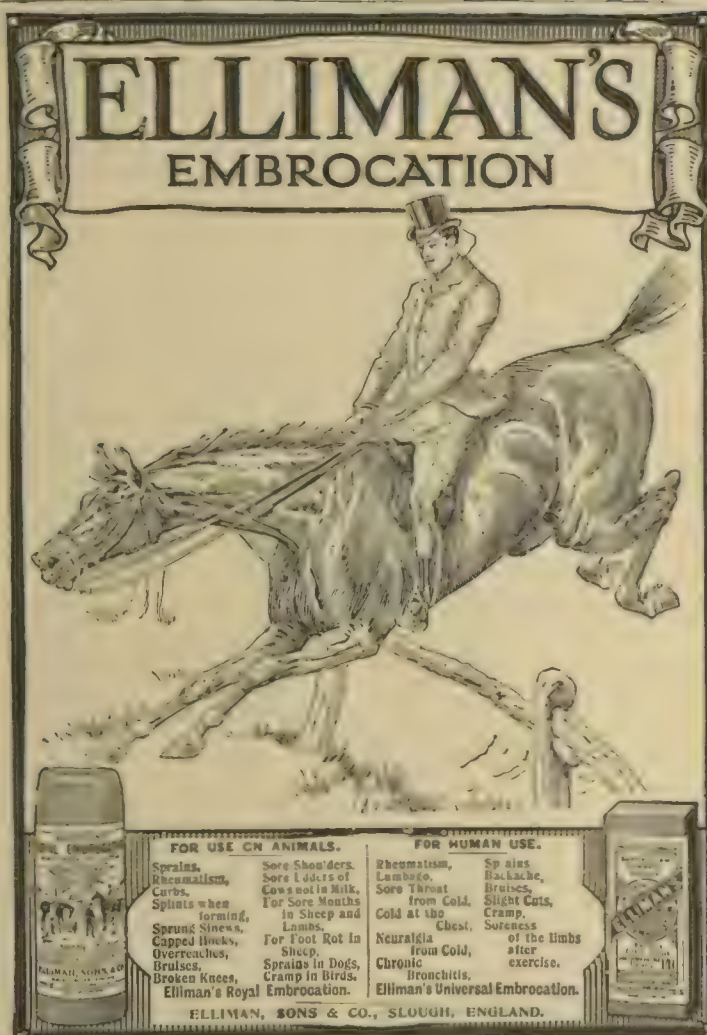
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"THE GIRL WHO COULDN'T LIE," AT THE CRITERION.

AN amusing idea lies at the back of Mr. Keble Howard's Criterion play, and it is amusingly worked. It is not a new idea, of course; the embarrassing effects of candour on its user's associates and in his general relations have often been made to furnish entertainment on the stage. But since the practice of uncompromising truthfulness is very far from being universal in humanity, the rule is, when it is thus turned to comic account, to represent it as being involuntary. People are supposed to plunge into a "Palace of Truth" and to be forced by some magic into expressing their secret thoughts; that was the Gilbertian way. Or a man, merely by putting on a certain ring, finds himself giving his frank opinion of all his intimates, alike against his will and against his interests. Only the other day, Mr. Charles Hawtrey was asked to figure in such a predicament. Some inset scenes, presented on a stage beyond the stage, are interpolated effectively into the last act to show the heroine's misfortunes in attempting to earn her own living, and a certain homely sentiment lends variety to the farcical treatment of the main theme. Miss Muriel Pope, as the outspoken Pauline, delivered her lines eloquently; and among others who worked hard for their author were Mr. Gwenn, Miss Agnes Thomas, Miss Marie Illington, Mr. Franklin Dyall, and Miss Sydney Fairbrother, the last-mentioned doing wonders with the part of a selfish valetudinarian.

"TWO PEEPS AT PICKWICK."

AT THE SAVOY.

"Two Peeps at Pickwick," as prepared by Mr. Metcalfe-Wood, have now been added as prologue to his version of "Dombey and Son," and serve to increase the Dickensian flavour of Mr. Robert Arthur's programme at the Savoy. It is

Jingle rather than Pickwick of whom we get a peep in these two scenes, for this shabby-genteel adventurer is soon made to put in an appearance, and from his entrance dominates the stage story. His capture of the affections of Tracy Tupman's lady-love, Rachel Wardle, and the pursuit of the eloping pair constitute the theme of the play, and Mr. Pickwick, in the episodes in which we meet him, is still in his ingenuous stage, and by no means

Victorian prudishness and hysteria of Rachel Wardle; Mr. Ben Field plays his part well as the bland and beaming Pickwick; and Mr. J. H. Brewer makes Tupman a very farcical lover. Samivel Veller, unfortunately, is made quite a subordinate character.

One of the attractions of Margate is the Cliftonville Hotel, which, since it came into the possession of the

Gordon Company some years ago, has been added to structurally, and, in other respects, brought thoroughly up to date. The latest improvement in the Cliftonville is a spacious lounge, which has been erected in the old garden at the back of the hotel. Over fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, it is a really attractive winter garden. The general scheme of decoration is white, and as opalescent glass is employed in the glazing, a cool and subdued effect is obtained. Special attention has been paid to the ventilation, and, for those who do not care for the glare of the sea-front, there could be no more comfortable or reposeful a place. One feature of the Cliftonville is the large private garden belonging to the hotel and standing between it and the sea.

It is good news that the Lactobacilline treatment, introduced by Professor Metchnikoff with such success for gastro-intestinal affections, on the principle of replacing injurious by salutary organisms, is available on this side the Channel in the form of Lactobacilline dates, powders, and tablets from Messrs. Wilcox and Jozeau, of 49, Haymarket, London, and at all the retail pharmacists of the kingdom. The therapeutical activity and alimentary qualities of Lactobacilline make it, particularly in the dates form, an advantageous substitute for soured-milk and the various liquid preparations. "Le Ferment" of

Paris, purveyors to the Assistance Publique and Naval Hospitals, prepare the tablets, and Darrasse Frères, of Paris, are its wholesale dealers.



AT THE FAMOUS WELSH RESORT TO BE VISITED BY THE KING ON JULY 15: THE ENTRANCE TO THE OLD CASTLE AT ABERYSTWITH.

The King arranged to visit Aberystwith, the famous seaside resort on Cardigan Bay, on the 15th, and to lay the foundation stone of the new Welsh National Library to be built there. After the ceremony their Majesties are to visit the University College of Wales, which is situated at Aberystwith. The Second Division of the Home Fleet was due to arrive off the town on the 13th, and stay until the evening of the 15th. Aberystwith can be reached by the Great Western Railway in about six hours from Paddington.

a match for Jingle. Mr. O. B. Clarence strikes the right sort of note in his portrait of the amusing rascal. Miss Nellie Bouvier suggests happily the early-



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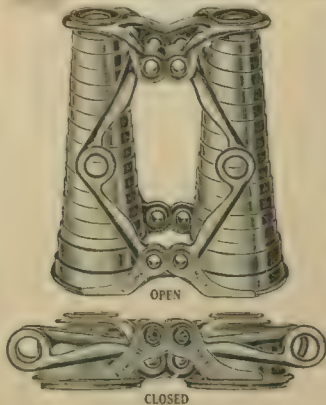
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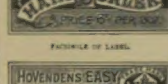
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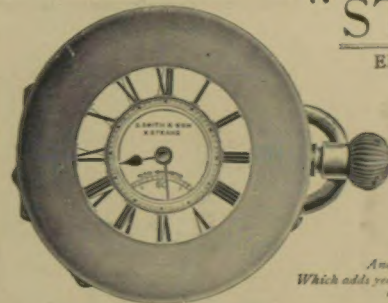
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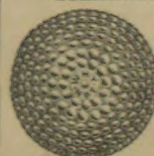
World-renowned for the remarkable curative effects of its Natural Thermal Brine Springs (with strong admixture of Carbonic Acid) in diseases of the Nervous System, organic and functional (Spinal Cord, Apoplexy, Inflammation of Nerves, Sciatica, Neurasthenia, Hysteria, &c.), Heart Troubles, Gout and Rheumatism. The strong, natural brine baths are used with wonderful success in diseases of women and children, Scrofula and the like. Oeynhausen is eminently suitable for convalescents. In 1910, 16,727 persons took the cure; 13,698 casual visitors; 240,432 baths given. Orchestra of 54 performers, Theatre, Tennis Courts, Fishing, Social gatherings in the splendid new Kurhaus. Park of 113 acres.

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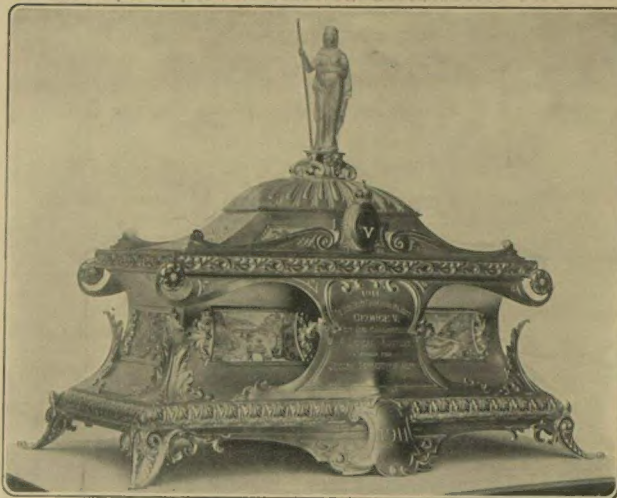
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of Mr. THOMAS DAVIES, J.P., of Balliol Road, Bootle, who died on April 11, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £287,585. The testator gives £1500 to the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, for a scholarship in chemistry and agriculture; £1000 to the Bootle Municipal Technical School for a scholarship in applied electricity or engineering; £1000 to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary; £500 each to the Bootle Borough Hospital, the Home for Orphan Children, Bontnewydd, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the National Life-boat Institution, the Seamen's Orphanage, Liverpool, the University of North Wales, Bangor College, and the Hospital for Women, Liverpool; £250 each to the Congregational School for Boys at Caterham, and for Girls at Milton Mount; £250 each to the School for the Blind, St. George's Hospital for Skin Diseases, and the Infirmary for Children, Liverpool; £250 each to the Home for Aged Mariners, Egremont, the training-ship *Indefatigable*, the Liscard Training School for Boys, the Blue Coat Hospital, and the Merchants Guild, Clerks and Tradesmen's Fund; £500 for such charities or persons as he may direct; and legacies to relatives and servants. The residue of the property he leaves in certain shares for his wife, son, daughter, grandchildren, and others.

The will (dated April 29, 1911) of MR. ABDULLAH ELIAS, of Brooklands House, Brooklands, Chester, and 82, Princess Street, Manchester, who died on May 30, has been proved by Mrs. Flora Elias, the widow, the value of the property amounting to £100,000.



A GIFT FROM AN OUTPOST OF EMPIRE TO THE EMPIRE'S HEAD: THE GOLD CASKET PRESENTED TO THE KING BY THE JEWISH COMMUNITY AT ADEN.

The casket has four enamelled panels with different views of Aden, and a centre panel inscribed as follows: "1911—To his Most Gracious Majesty, George V., on his Coronation—A Loyal Address from the Jewish Community at Aden." The town of Aden on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, with sixty-six square miles of territory, is a British possession, and an important naval station. In 1901 the number of Jews there was about 2000 out of a total population of over 41,000, including 2600 Christians, and about the same number of Hindus. The rest are Arabs. This casket was designed and made by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Limited, of 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; 158-162, Oxford Street, W., and 220, Regent Street, W.

The testator expressed a wish that his sons shall not deal in stocks and shares, except for cash, and never buy them for the carry-over, and he desired to be buried in the Jewish Cemetery at Didsbury in a "very respectable position," with not less than forty coaches attending, but with no flowers. He gave £300 to his manager, William Barker; £400 for the purposes of the Talmud Torah in Bagdad; and the residue, as to 15 per cent., on various trusts, for his wife; 10 per cent. in trust for each of his daughters, Mersooda Lucy, Victoria, and Alexandra; and 27½ per cent. for each of his sons, Eliahoo Victor and Shilom William.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1903) of the HON. EDWARD WILLIAM BERKELEY PORTMAN, of Hestercombe, Kingston, Somerset, son and heir of Viscount Portman, who died on April 17, is proved by the Hon. Constance Mary Portman, widow, and the Hon. Henry Berkeley Portman, brother, the value of the estate amounting to £169,580. The testator gives all his property in the kingdom of Norway to his brother Henry; £100 each to his groom, Ted Humphries, and valet, Tomlin; and the residue to his wife absolutely, he leaving no issue.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Henry Frederick Fox, Bank Dale, Bromborough, Chester, and of Liverpool.	£312,395
Mr. William Jones, Elsinore, Birkdale, Lancashire.	£243,065
Mr. James Clason Harvie, Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh.	£216,909
Mr. Woodman Peters, Bay House, Saint Austell, Cornwall.	£98,674

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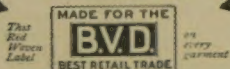
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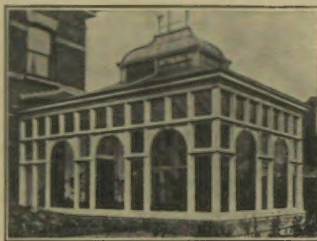
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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

F CERCEDDO (Finbury).—If Black play 1. K takes R, 2. Q to R 8th (ch), K to Kt 6th, and no mate next move.
F R G (Birmingham).—Your last contribution is very faulty. Please consider 1. I takes B-P, Q takes P, 2. K takes Q (dble ch), etc.; also, 1. Kt to K 7th; moreover, how do you proceed after 1. Kt to B 3rd?
J C (Edmonton).—Your composition is decidedly ingenious, but we are obliged to repeat that problems in five moves are unsuitable for this column.
HERWARD.—Under examination.

CHESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Game played between Messrs. N. H. GREENWAY and R. DUNNACE.
(Hampel-Algaier Gambit.)

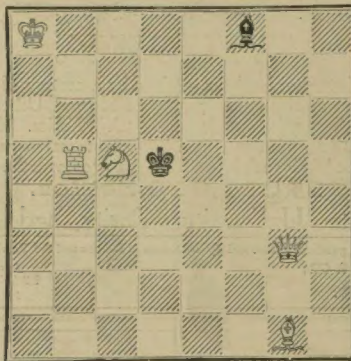
WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Q Kt to B 3rd Q Kt to B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th P takes P
4. Kt to B 3rd P to Kt 4th
5. P to K R 4th P to Kt 4th
6. Kt to Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
7. Kt takes P K takes Kt
8. P to Q 4th
At this point the authorities are agreed in thinking Black has the better game, but the text-movers, innocent looking though it be, loses in startling fashion, and illustrates the supreme importance of wasting nothing in the Algaier.
15. K to R 5th Kt to K Kt 5th
16. B to Kt 5th
A beautiful stroke that wins in every variation, but which would have been useless had Black kept his Bishop at K 2nd. The prettiness of the move is enhanced by the fact that it brings the shadow of mate over White himself, and a slip is instantly fatal. If, for instance, Q takes B, 17. P takes Q, P takes P (dis ch) and mate.
16. Q Kt to K 2nd
17. R to B 7th (ch) K to Kt 3rd
18. Kt to K and Resigns.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3395 received from J E Daly (Bassett), of No. 3488 from C Okey (Auckland, New Zealand); of No. 3496 from P F Staunton (Kolar Gold Fields, Southern India); of No. 3498 from N H Greenway (San Francisco) and S W Myers (Redlands, California); of No. 3501 from J Isaacson (Liverpool), Father John (Watford), Jacob Verrall (Kodmell), A W Hamilton Gell (Carlton Club), J H Camara (Madeira), S Foster (Gibraltar), and C Barretto (Madrid); of No. 3502 from T K Douglas (Scot), C Barretto, S Foster, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Father John, and Ph. Lehzen (Hanover).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3501 received from Julia Short (Exeter), W Simons (Leeds), Ph. Lehzen, A W Hamilton Gell, J Churcher (Southampton), J Green (Boulogne), J Cohn (Berlin), L Schlu (Vienna), Loudon McAdam (Storrington), W Rest (Dorchester), J Isaacson, Rev. J Christie (Redditch), Thomas Wetherall (Manchester), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), W Winter (Medstead), J F G Pietersen (Kings-

winford), Arthur Perry (Dublin), R Worters (Canterbury), W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), Herward, E J Winter-Wood, W T (Canterbury), Sorrento, A Apps (Cullington), T Roberts (Hackney), J Carpenter (Edmonton), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), and H S Brandreth (Weybridge).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3502.—By JEFFERY JENNER.

WHITE
1. Kt to B 8th
2. Kt to Q 6th
3. Kt mates
BLACK
K to Q 4th
K moves

PROBLEM No. 3505.—By A. W. DANIEL.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

Furnishing in hot climates has always been a difficulty, owing to the damp heat causing ordinary wood furniture to become unglued, or else it is ravaged by white ants and other insects. The Dryad furniture gets

over the difficulties by using the natural pulp cane, a substance seldom attacked by insects. The furniture is built upon hard wood and cane frames, put together with rustless nails, and not glued. It has proved its use in the Government Houses at Tortola, Antigua, Accra, etc. The Sudan Club, Egypt, and a number of English golf clubs have also taken up the furniture, as the principle of strong framework offers special advantages where heavy use is entailed. The illustrated catalogue is worth sending for.

It has long been felt that there was need of a book of reference containing the names, appointments, and achievements of the world's foremost scientists, and it is good news, therefore, that Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, of Great Marlborough Street, have in preparation a new annual designed to meet this want. It will be called "Who's Who in Science," and is under the editorship of Mr. H. H. Stephenson. For enabling scientists to communicate with each other all the world over, and for giving a rapid summary of the achievements and careers of great men, the new annual should soon prove itself indispensable. In a letter to the publishers, Sir E. Ray Lankester has said: "I feel sure that your new publication will be a great convenience to all who are engaged in scientific work and in literature connected with it. I wish you every success in this new enterprise."

There is a prospect this year of excellent sport on the moors and over the stubbles, and sportsmen should soon be looking up their guns, or deciding to discard old-fashioned weapons in favour of something up-to-date. As usual, G. E. Lewis and Sons, the well-known gun-makers of Birmingham, are ready with their new catalogue, which embraces guns and rifles for all kinds of sport, whether at home or abroad. The list is also a record of the stock contained in their four shows, describing minutely every weapon, giving bend, length, weight, etc., so that sportsmen at a distance, unable to pay a personal visit, can select a weapon that will fit them, to which end instructions are given for self-measurement.

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